PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,421—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1898.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4059	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6527	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4059	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5787	C Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4059	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6527	W. Wheler	17th "
† SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5157	C. Gadd	31st "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 1[illegible]

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,695	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd "(North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,768	21st Oct.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the P. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Beacon House, 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 24th, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.
TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SALAZIE	4,235	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent in advance at the same place.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	20th Oct.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 30th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 29th September, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 27th Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

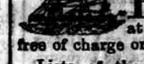
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	30th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA, and SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 5th Sep., 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
GOLF KIT.

CLUBS—BY ALL THE LEADING MAKERS.
Forgan's, Auchterlonie's, Broughm's, Anderson's, etc.
SPARE SHAFTS AND HEADS
REPAIRS NEATLY EXECUTED.
BALLS—ALL SIZES. ECLIPSE, A. I. SILVERTOWNS.
CLUB CARRIERS—MADE OF
STRONG CANVAS and LEATHER.
LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS
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MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MARMALADE
NEW SEASON'S.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ORANGE, Crosse and Blackwells,	1 lb. Bottle	0 7	0 8
Do.	do. 2 lb. "	0 12	0 14
ROYAL TABLE	do. 1 lb. "	0 8	0 9
Do.	do. 2 lb. "	0 14	1 0
PERFECTION, Southwells, 1 lb.	Bottle	0 8	0 9

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FOR SALE.

NILGIRI TEA GARDEN FOR SALE.

HIGHLAND ESTATE,—Coonoor. Elev. 6,500, Rain 70in. Acreage 70, in Tea abt. 40. Jat ybrid, Soil good. Factory (2-storied) Rs. 20,000. Adjoining planted Tea and reserve land for sale. Apply

E. C. DUFF,
Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

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PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

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MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS.
Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, Solders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW
"ENGLISH PREMIUM"
SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled
DURING 5 YEARS
and now exceed
Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits.

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Manager,
BOMBAY.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIELD AND MARINE GLASSES,
WITH ACHROMATIC LENSES.

WE have much pleasure in submitting a list of a few SPECIAL PATTERNS in FIELD and MARINE GLASSES suitable for the present Season. Besides those contained in this list, we hold a large Stock of other Patterns.
The favour of all Orders will be esteemed, and shall receive our best attention.

	Rs.
1449.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	20
1445.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Nickel Mounts, in Soft Sling Case	25
1483.—Field Glass, Body covered with Russia Leather, Japanned Mounts, and Sun Shades, in Hard Sling Case	40
1235.—Field Glass, Body covered with Calf or Morocco Leather, large Eye-pieces, in Hard Sling Case	35
1385.—Short Form Field Glass, Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts and Shades, in Patent Leather Sling Case	50
1425.—Field Glass, Morocco Body, Conical Shape, Japanned Mounts, Compass between Eye-pieces	55
1356.—Field Glass, Morocco-covered Body and Shades, Oxidized Mounts, very superior	60
1397.—Field Glass, Morocco Body and Shades, Japanned Mounts, High Form	65
1432.—Field Glass, in Metal Body, covered Morocco and Japanned Mounts, in Soft Case	45
1388A.—Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Morocco Body and Shades, "EMPEROR" Model, best bar, Octagon pull-out, polished Mounts	145
Field Glass Aluminium, 12 Lens, Russia Leather Body and Shades, High Form, polished Mounts	160

OPERA GLASSES.
SIX LENS.
POWERFUL AND ACHROMATIC

1263.—Black Morocco Leather Body, Japanned Mounts, superior quality	5
1329.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts, with Sling and Compass, first quality, in Leather Pouch	6
1422.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts with Sling, first quality, in Leather Pouch, pointed bar	39

TWELVE LENS.

1263A-13.—Morocco Body, Japanned Mounts	35
1263-15.— Do. do.	42
1263-17.— Do. do.	45
1263-19.— Do. do.	48

FANCY OPERA GLASSES.
A large stock of Fancy Opera Glasses suitable for presentation always on hand in Ivory, Shell, Mother-o'-Pearl, Fish Pearl, Tortoise shell, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 85

DOUBLE TELESCOPES.

Aluminium Double Telescope, Calf or Morocco Body, Japanned or Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, Black Sling Case	225
Aluminium Double Telescope, Polished Mounts, jointed bar for adjusting centres, rapid pull-out, quick focussing adjustment, in best Sling Case	250

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS, 1898.

LATHAM & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.
ARMY, BANKING, SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S GIFTS:

LATHAM and Co. beg to inform the public that their ANNUAL ARRANGEMENTS for the DESPATCH of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S PACKAGES of all descriptions to the United Kingdom are now complete. Prompt delivery is guaranteed, provided packages arrive in Bombay in time to be shipped by the following steamers :—

FOR CHRISTMAS DELIVERY

Steamer.		Date of sailing.
P. and O.	Arabia	5th November.
Anchor Line	Britannia	12th do.
P. and O.	Caledonia	19th do.

NEW YEAR'S DELIVERY

Anchor Line	Australia	30th do.
P. and O.	Egypt	3rd December.

Packages for the UNITED STATES should arrive in time to be shipped by—

P. and O.	Shannon	22nd October.
Anchor Line	Nubia	do. do.

NOTE.—Packages should arrive in Bombay at least four days before the date of sailing of the Steamer by which they are intended to be shipped.

All Packages must be booked to Latham and Co. and the Railway Receipt sent to them by the first post after despatch of the package.

Full particulars of contents and value of each package should accompany Railway Receipt.

LATHAM & CO.
BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

BAHADUR CIGARS
ARE
"THE BEST."

By order of the board of PUBLIC OPINION,

Connoisseur

TO BE HAD FROM ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA AND THE UNITED KINGDOM.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY THE SPECIAL REQUEST OF
MR. R. H. VINCENT, C.I.E., AND HIS GUESTS
THE ALFRED THEATRICAL Co.
WILL PERFORM AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT, 27TH SEPTEMBER,
AT 9 P.M.,
Their popular new performance of
KHOONE NAHAK.
An Hindoostani Adaptation from Shakespeare's "HAMLET."
BOX PLAN AT THE THEATRE.
C. P. KHUTTAOO,
Proprietor.

NOVELTY THEATRE
FEW NIGHTS ONLY.
COMMENCING THURSDAY, Sept. 29th.
Return Visit (after an absence of 7 years)
of the Original
D'ARC'S
MARIONETTES
Everything Bright, Fresh and Sparkling.
A Genuine 2 HOURS Entertainment.
POPULAR PRICES :—
Stalls Rs. 3, Circle Rs. 2, Pit Re. 1,
Gallery 8 Annas.
Children Half Price to all Classes.
The Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of H.M.'s Forces Half Price to Circle and Pit.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15. Carriages at 11-15.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S, LD.
Grand Matinees Every SATURDAY At 4-15.
Special Terms to Schools.
E. C. CLITHEROW,
Director.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
EVENING CONCERT
IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29TH,
AT 9-30 P.M.

By kind permission of Lieut-Col. COLLETTE and the Officers some Members of the Band of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry will assist the Society.

PART I.

1 Overture .....Rosamunde .....Schubert
BY THE ORCHESTRA.
2 Solo.....Priere .....Gounod
Mr. BINNING
3 Vocal Duet ...Maiglockchen .....Mendelssohn
Miss WARD and Miss A. WARD.
4 Violin Solo ...Romance en Re (by Special Request) .....Wolff
Mrs COLLIE
5 Solo .....But the Lord is mindful of His own (St Paul) .....Mendelssohn
Madame LILY HOWARD
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
6 —— .....Les chasse aux papillons.....E Gillet
BY THE ORCHESTRA.

PART II.

1 Cantata.....The Feast of Adonis.....Jensen
For Solo and Chorus with Orchestra
About 100 Performers
2 Chorus .....Festgesang .....Mendelssohn
(English words—Hark the Herald Angels Sing)
With Brass Wind Accompaniment.

Honorary Conductor—Lieut-Col MARTIN.
Tickets can be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Rs. 2.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "LORENZO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE delivery of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.
All claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23th September, 1898.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE" from COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN, etc., are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.
C. RUINAT,
Agent.
Bombay, 26th September, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU"
Capt. R. Nunome, 4,139 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 4th proximo.
For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th September, 1898.

NOTICE OF AUCTION SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED has been instructed by the Storekeeper H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited, to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, at the Railway Store Yard, Secunderabad Station on
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 7th and 8th October, 1898, Commencing at 10 a.m., daily the undermentioned old and unserviceable Stores.
Files, W. I. SCRAP, etc., etc.
For full particulars apply to the undersigned.
ARDASER R. PITCHER,
Railway Auctioneer,
Secunderabad, 22nd September, 1898.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.
SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE .....Nett per lb.		1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0 15
Do. No. II	"	0 14
Do. No. III	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.
From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS OF GOOD HORSES AND CARRIAGES, &c.
Sale of handsome carriages, Fast trotting horses, sets of single and double harnesses. Gents' saddles, saddlery show Cupboards, etc.
Re Estate of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.
Suit No. 39 of 1897.
Khanoobai vs. Kassamali.
By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Receiver in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 2nd October, 1898, at 11 a.m. at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following :—
Carriages.
1 victoria, C spring, with rubber tyre and iron spoke wheels. 1 mail coach with rubber tyre wheels, 1 buggy with rubber tyre wheels, 1 victoria, 2 broughams, 1 mail coach, 1 Phaeton, C spring, and 1 office shigram.
Horses.
3 Australian and 5 Arab horses.
Harnesses, etc.
1 set of plate 1 mounted double harness, 3 sets of double harness, 4 sets of single harness, 3 gent's saddles, 2 saddlery show cupboards (large), 1 gram grinding mill, spare coach boxes, carriage covers, etc.
The above will be on view at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s Stables, Byculla.
Every lot will be sold for cash.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Four-seated victoria, grey horse, quiet and hard worker Apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only, from	5 0
Address Engraved, one line, any style ...	4 0
Address, two lines, any style	6 0

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.
In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.
These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 Impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 Impressions	2 0

VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved ...	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.
This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0
REGIMENTAL CRESTS...	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.
CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES	No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD
CULTIVATORS CO.'S
BEEHIVE BRANDY.
This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE
OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810
ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to
SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE
ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.
THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.
For copies of the new Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

THE STANDARD
IS A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years standing, and is one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom. It has been honourably known in India and the East for a long number of years, and has acquired a marked character for
SOUND AND LIBERAL MANAGEMENT.
Apply to the SECRETARY, at BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
FOUNDED 1805.
THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE
HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.
C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

GERMANY.
HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.
SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.
BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.
C. KIEHL, Proprietor

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each additional line, As. 8.
No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c., &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

RS. 12-8.—GENT.'S SUN-PROOF HELMETS, White Shikari, Cork Crowns.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

WANTED a CLERK for office work, EURASIAN or PARSEE preferred. Good handwriting indispensable. Apply "W. X.," care of this Paper.

FOR CYCLE ACCESSORIES & REPAIRS of every kind call on W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

AN ENGLISH PERSON wishes to take a SITUATION as Children's Nurse, Nursery Governess Matron, or Housekeeper, Up-Country preferred. Good testimonials. Address to "No. 55," care of this Paper.

TO LET.—At Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the airy and commodious GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow suitable for EUROPEAN. Apply on the PREMISES.

N. B. DANTRA and Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEAS.—Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12. Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-8, Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-4, Orange Pekoe Re. 1, Pekoe ans. 14. Pekoe Souchong ans 12 and Souchong ans 10 per lb. A trial earnestly solicited. N. B. DANTRA and CO., Tea Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ON VIEW Mr. A. J. COMBRIDGE'S Bonafide Sale of Furniture, Glass and Crockery ware, Piano, etc., at New Bungalow behind Bird Cage, Middle Colaba.

ON VIEW Colonel MANN'S furniture, piano, English Cabriolette, horses, etc., at Land's End Road, Malabar Hill, to be sold on 29th instant.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

ALL HIGHEST GRADE Specially built RAMBLER Cycles have the Words "ROYAL INDIAN," on Frames. VATCHA BROTHERS, Girgaum. NORMAN and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED the famous Minstrel Organs with Pneumatic Levers and Suction Bellows. Expressly made to our order in London by Messrs. Murdoch and Co., with 2 Music Rolls and case, Rs. 65.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

DINNER SETS ! DINNER SETS ! ! Fresh stock of our Russel and Belgrave Patterns to hand. Intending purchasers apply early to save disappointment. SHROFF BROTHERS, Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M." care of this Paper.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 160°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curtisbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a prevent've and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholerad is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerad are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

RECEIVED Syphonia Organs with 3 music rolls and case complete Rs. 80. Expressly made to suit the Indian Climate.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness.....	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied
EDUCATION IN GERMANY.
HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £30 per annum. Application to
Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
GERMANY.

NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
HOME REMITTANCE ACCOUNTS opened and interest at 3 per cent. per annum allowed upon deposits of Rs. 500 and upwards.
REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.
LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

B. B. & C. I. RALWAY.
TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to MONDAY, the 17th October, 1898, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE that may be produced at the Company's Oil Mill at Sabarmatti during the year 1899, estimated at 1,000 tons more or less.
Delivery of the cake will be given in Wagons at the Mill generally every month as the cake is produced.
Conveyance on the Company's line will be allowed at the Revenue rate of 13 pie per maund per mile at owner's risk.
A deposit of Rupees Five hundred will be required from the person whose tender is accepted, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
Tenders to be inscribed "Tenders for Cakes."
E. S. LUARD,
Loco. & Carr. Superintendent.
Parel Works, 16th September, 1898.

NOTICE.
IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.
R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 28th September, 1898, for the Supply of :—
170 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS OF BURMAH TEAK IN THREE DIFFERENT LENGTHS.
2. Tenders must be made on Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned together with Specification and particulars of delivery.
3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th September, 1898.

BURN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.
THE COMPANY was formed in 1895 to acquire and carry on as from 1st January, 1895, as a going concern the old established business of Burn and Co., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, etc., etc., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Ranegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000

Consisting of 7 per cent. Preference Shares....Rs.	6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to vendors) ..... "	12,00,000
Rs.	18,00,000
To which must be added an issue of Debenture at 6 per cent. for .....Rs.	15,00,000
Rs.	33,00,000

From the date of acquisition to 31th April, 1898, the profits have been as shown hereunder viz :—

From 1st January 1895, to 30th April 1896 (16 months) .....Rs.	6,52,253
From 1st May 1896, to 30th April 1897 ..... "	3,94,769
From 1st May 1897, to 30th April 1898 ..... "	3,81,306

and after paying interest on Debentures and Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares, the Company has been able to put aside to Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000 and to Debentures Sinking Fund Rs. 1,42,500.
These figures denote the position and strength of the Company, the condition of the money market during the past three years notwithstanding, but in order to maintain that position, and at the same time to meet the requirements of an increasing business further capital is required.
The Directors have, therefore, determined to issue 7,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased capital of the Company created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 14th day of April 1898 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office No. 7, Hastings Street) as Preference Shares, in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative preferential dividend of 7 per cent. per annum.
Those shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1898, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held and the public are invited to tender for what remain available, in the annexed form, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Orr Robertson and Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.
Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on FRIDAY, the 30th September 1898, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for ; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October, 1898.
If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares allotted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.
No application below par will be considered.
BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th Sept., 1898.

To
LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & Co., Ld.,
Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,—I beg to apply for ..... new 7 per cent. cumulative preference shares in the above Company created by the resolution passed on the 14th day of April, 1898, at Rs.....per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs.....being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.
Name in full .....
Address .....
Date .....
Signature.....

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1898.
WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains
A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.
In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
Bombay Gazette Offices,
No. 29, Church Gate Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.
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It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.
"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.
"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.
Explanation of above Letter.
"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases seven, a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,
EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.
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"21 June, 1892.
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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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"Not all books on cosmic symbolism have so clearly defined an object as this. Mr. O'Neill, who seems to have the mythologies of all nations at his fingers' ends, strives to show that in almost all rites, institutions, legends, or monuments, we have reminiscences of a 'heaven's-worship of the very remotest and most faded antiquity,' beside which the solar-worship of other theorists is a thing of yesterday."—The "Nation," Observer, May 5, 1894.

John O'Neill's "Night of the Gods"—"M. O'Neill a mis comme epilogue a celluxueux volume un passage de Georges Dandin, de Molière—Lubin: 'Morgue voila une sotte nuit. d'être si noir que cela! Je voudrois bien savoir monsieur, vous qui etes savant, pourquoi il ne fait point jour la nuit.—Clitandre: 'C'est une grande question, et qui est difficile. Tu est curieux, Lubin—Lubin: 'Oui, si j'avois etudie, j'aurois ete songer a des choses ou on n'a jamais songe.

"M. O'Neill a ete hante par le meme reve que Lubin, mais il a sur lui l'avantage d'avoir beaucoup etudie, beaucoup lu et d'avoir une riche imagination. . . . Si M. O'Neill ne dissipe pas la nuit des origines de la vie religieuse de l'humanite, il fait jaillir a mainte reprises du chaos des clairements qu'il a assemblies, des eclairs qui ouvrent un instant des perspectives interessantes et nouvelles sur le chao primitif."—"Revue de l'illistoire des Religions, Janvier Février, 95.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 9-10m., 9-35s. Low water, 2-39m., 3-31s.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS.—In celebration of the 65th anniversary of the death of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, the Hon. Mr. N. G. Chandawarkar will deliver an address in Englishat the Prarthana Mandir, at 6 p.m. this evening.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., weather permitting:—

March	Cossack ..... Hutton
Gavotte	Intermezzo ..... Lowis Hall
Gd, Potpourrie...	Zelmira ..... Rossini
Walzer	An der Schonen Blauen Donau..Strauss
Selection	A Runaway Girl ..... Ivan Caryll
Galop.....	Merkur..... Roldeberk

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Antone Fernandes, aged twenty-six years, a Goanese cook employed in the service of Goolbai, widow of Dr. Manekji Adurji, residing on her premises at New Churney Road. On Saturday afternoon deceased climbed up a guava-tree overhanging a well in the compound to pluck fruits, when the branch on which he was standing suddenly broke and he fell into the well and was downed. His body was recovered from the well on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF HOUSES.—On Sunday afternoon a portion of the west wall, measuring twelve feet square, of a house belonging to Ramchandra Krishna on the Parel Road, gave way. It appears that the Municipality had served a notice on the owner of the house, ordering him to fix some windows for light and air in the wall, and while the work was being carried out the wall collapsed. There were eighteen tenants in the house, all of whom have since vacated the place. On the same day the east wall of a three-storeyed house belonging to Hurrychund Raghoonath in Jugjeevan Kika Street also collapsed while under repairs. No one was injured.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Chimna Rama with theft of a silver watch and some articles of wearing apparel belonging to his master, Lieutenant Hugh Smythe, of the 1st Shropshire Light Infantry. The complainant stated that on Sunday evening he gave the watch to the accused in order to put it in the drawer, but instead of doing that the accused made away with it and the other stolen property. When he was arrested he was dressed in his master's clothes. The accused was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Brewin charged Hirji Hunsraj, a Bhattia merchant, with cruelty to his horse. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Prier de Saone that on the forenoon of Thursday last his attention was attracted towards the accused's horse near Church Gate Street. It was suffering from sores on its hips and lameness in its hind legs. Mr. Saone immediately sent it to Inspector Brewin. The accused stated in his defence that he was not aware of the lameness of his animal, and that as soon as he was given in charge of the police he sent it to the Pinjrapole. The magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 20.

THEFT BY A SON.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Gunpat Balkrishna was charged by Inspector Jolliffe with theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 600, belonging to his mother, namad Yamni. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence of the complainant that on the night of Friday last the accused opened her cupboard with a false key and removed the ornaments. He then left the house, and on the matter being subsequently reported to the police he was arrested at Thana. It was found on inquiry that he had given the ornaments to his kept mistress. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Velinkar told his Worship that the complainant did not wish that her son should be hardly dealt with and urged that, taking his youth into consideration, a lenient view might be taken of the matter. The magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at De Lima Street, Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Satvi, a Hindoo widow, aged fifty years, residing with her son, Ashu Baloo, a hawker, who supported her. For the last six months deceased had been suffering from dysentery and low fever, and though she tried many household remedies, she got no better and her life became burdensome to her. On Saturday evening she took her food and went to bed. About 11 p.m., her son awoke and found her missing from the bed and the back door of the room open. He searched for her, but failed to find her and made a report to the police. Yesterday afternoon her body was found floating on the surface of the water in a tank in the same street by a boilermaker in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The body was removed from the tank and was identified by her son as that of his mother. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A FATAL MISTAKE.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Masooma, a Mahomedan woman, aged twenty-two years, wife of a mill-hand, residing at Baba Dhaboo Street. Deceased had been for a long time suffering from asthma and cough. On Saturday night her husband went out on a visit to a friend's place, and whilst there he received information of his wife's sudden and serious illness. He returned home and questioned deceased as to what the matter was with her. She replied that she had by mistake taken some "Rough on Rats" in curds instead of sugar. The husband in his evidence stated that Masooma was in the habit of taking curds to relieve the pain from asthma and that a packet containing "Rough on Rats" had been kept in the house since a very long time. She was treated at home, but her condition growing worse, she was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of death from arsenical poisoning, which she inadvertantly took for sugar.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.—A correspondent writes:—Mr. M. P. Dutkewich of the firm of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., one of the well-known Publishers of New York in America, is now in Bombay after visiting most parts of the world, such as America, Europe, Africa, China, and a greater portion of Asia. He intends to travel over the whole of India with the intent of taking photos of different interesting and historical places of India. He is an expert in the art of photography and has been travelling over the whole world for the last 13 years. His visits to Egypt, Siberia, Palestine and Turkey have proved a decided success. After arriving in Bombay he has visited several temples, and has taken photos of the great Jain temple of Adinath. It is really worthy of the Jain community to observe catholicism in religions matters in allowing Mr. Dutkevich to take photos of their shrine. Mr. Dutkewich is now going to leave Bombay in a day or two for the sacred hills of Shetrunja and Girnar, which abound in temples of different cults of Hinduism.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The report of the first annual meeting of this company is, in most respects, highly satisfactory. It is for the year ending February 28th 1898. Sufficient capital having been obtained, no more capital will be issued. During the year 728 life proposals were made to the company; assuring 19,80,300 rupees; 400 policies were issued, and the remainder have either been declined or are awaiting completion. The total assurances of the year amount to 10,59,000 rupees,—the annual premium on which amounts to 49,041 rupees—a result which compares satisfactorily with the progress of any other new office. The fact that hitherto the company has had no loss will indicate the care with which the business has been selected. The expenses have been 25,751 rupees, 52·5 per cent. on the first year's income. The balance of working is 25,535 rupees, out of which the whole of the preliminary expenses have been written off—a highly creditable result. A dividend of 3 per cent. to the shareholders has been declared. The assets stood at 84,182 rupees, and altogether the manager and directors have reason to be satisfied and to take courage to proceed in their good work.—*Insurance Gurdian.*

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A MINOR DISMISSED.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, one Bhajnath Bhungavnath, a Purdesee beggar, was charged by Inspector Meyers with kidnapping Kls. 1 Rs. in cash, belonging to Paravnath Jugavnath, also a Purdesee. The accused was further charged with kidnapping Radhabai, a Hindu orphan girl, aged eleven years, from the lawful guardianship of the complainant, who is her uncle and who resides at Fergusson Road. Mr. Athvale, pleader, appeared for the accused. From the evidence recorded by the magistrate it appears that accused, who is the husband of the girl Radhabai, was married to her about four years ago. After marriage the girl remained with her husband for three or four months, but recently she left hisplace and has been residing with complainant. On the morning of the 21st instant, complainant left home to attend to his usual occupation, and on his return home in the evening he found Radhabai missing. He made inquiries and having received certain information from Radhabai's younger sister, who has also been residing with the complainant, he examined his purse, that had been left hanging on a nail in the room, and found the money missing therefrom. Complainant then went to the house of the accused at Madanpoora where he saw accused and Radhabai in a room. Complainant entered the room, when accused pushed him out of doors, saying he had no business to be there. The girl Radhabai in her evidence stated that after the death of her mother she went to complainant's house one day about two months ago and stayed there of her own accord. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 21st instant, accused drove to her uncle's house in a hack victoria. He entered the room, put his hand into complainant's purse, that had been left hanging on a nail, and took out some money. He then lifted her up, put her in the victoria and drove her away. She shouted out for help but no one came to her assistance. The same evening her uncle came to accused's house but was turned out of doors. She was not willing to live with her husband. The magistrate, in disposing of the case remarked that there was no evidence to substantiate the charge of theft save and except that of the girl, who had been quarrelling with her husband. The accused was therefore discharged on the charge of theft. With reference to the other charge, his Worship observed that the husband was the lawful guardian of the girl under Hindu law and discharged accused on that count also.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esp'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	80	54	77	75	80	00	73	19
Monday, 26th Sept	0	3	0	25	0	23	0	0
Total	80	57	78	3	80	23	73	44
Total fall to Sept. 26th, 1897...	78	22	76	99	79	60	76	0
Total fall to Sept. 26th, 1896..	88	44	86	23	93	2	91	0

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	196	14
On the 24th September, 1898	0	0
Total	196	14

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been small and unimportant. The distribution continues to be very irregular, and the readings are nearly uniform over the greater part of the country. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Karachi and 12 at Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is form 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Khandwa, Indore, and Sirsa; and the minimum 4° in excess at Delhi and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Aurangabad. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overeast in Ceylon, the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, on the Malabar Coast, and at Nagpur, and Jubbulpore and Indore. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum (1·70"), Cuddapah (1·50") and Cochin (1·05"). Light to moderate showers at Akola, Mangalore, Bangalore, Madras and Colombo, and a few drops at Poona, Goa, Calicut and Coimbatore. The weather is still in a slightly unsettled condition in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, and local scattered showers are likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 26,

Monday: The barometer has risen over the Peninsula and has fallen or been steady elsewhere. As a consequence, the low pressure area exists over Madras, and south west of the Bay has disappeared, but otherwise the conditions of pressureare same as on Sunday. North west winds prevail over the north of Bombay and Rajputana. Southerly winds in Burma and Deltaio, Bengal, and variable winds and calms elsewhere. The force is increasing at the head of the Bay but remains light elsewhere. Temperature generally has risen except in the Punjab, Lower Bengal and South Madras, where it has fallen. The mean temperature generally is excessive except along the foot of the north west Himalayas and on the Madras coast. Heat is greatest relatively to average over East of Rajputana and Bombay and Deccan. The Highest maximum is 106 degrees at Jacobabad. Showers have occurred over upper Burma, Bengal, N. W. Himalayas and the Peninsula the Principal amounts being over one inch at Silchar, Jalpaiguri, Cochin, Belgaum and Cuddapah.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

8th ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

I.—Intending competitors are reminded that entries for all events close at the Gymkhana on Saturday, 1st October.

II.—Ponies and Galloways not holding current W. I. T. C. and polo certificates will be measured by the committee at the Gymkhana at 7 a.m. on Monday 3rd Oct.

III.—For events Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 owners are particularly requested to send in to the honorary secretaries the name of the riders of their horses or ponies and in events Nos. 6 and 7 their colours also.—C. CORBETT, Joint Hon. Secretary A. and S. meeting.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Paget, Major, Bo, Durham L I, from leave, from England
Thomas, Capt, Bo, Worc Regt, from leave, from England
Carleton, Capt, Bo, H A A G M, on leave, from Poona
Pridlaw, Lt, Bo, R E, from leave, from England
Mackenzie, Lt, Bo, 25th Pioneers, off leave, from England
Hogg, Major Genl, Bo, Dist Staff, from leave, from England
Cole, Major, Bo, Erinpura P Force, on duty, from Erinpura
Egan, Lt, 14th Bo Lan Infy, from Poona
Dudgeon, Capt, Bo, 2-S Lanc Regt, on leave, from England
Wnatly, Lt, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, from leave, from England
Fixott, Major, Punjab, Ordnance, from leave, from England
Jones, Lt Col, Punjab, from leave, from England
Griffiths, Lt Col, Punjab, 4th Goorkhas, from leave, from England
Semple, Major, Punjab, R A M C, on leave, from Kasauli
Dowell, Lt, Punjab, Rifle Brigade, from leave, from England
Hepbourne, Lt Col, Punjab, R A, on leave, from England
Reighley, Col. Punjab, A C G, from leave, from England
Johnston, Major Punjab, R A M C, on leave, from England
Alexander, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Con Rangers, on transfer, from England
Wilson, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England
Birkett, Col, Bengal, from leave, from England

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 24.

Hamiltor, Capt, Bengal, 3rd C, on medical certificate, to England
Wilson, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, to Fort William
Gardiner, Lt, Punjab, R Sussex Regt, on duty, to England
Fearon, Major, Punjab, Yorkshire Regt, on leave, to England
Hugo, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, to England
Beville, Capt, Punjab, Comt Dept, on leave, to England
Wheatley, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 25th Sikhs, from leave, to Malta
Semple, Major, Punjab, R A M C, on leave, to England
Keighley, Col, Punjab, A C G, from leave
Johnston, Major, Punjab, R A M C, to join, to Peshawar
Pringle, Major, Bo, Unattached List, on leave, to Dodiali
Liveson-Gower, Capt, Bo, Body Guard, on leave, to England
Pagel, Major, Bo, Durham L I, on leave, to Poona
Thomas, Capt, Bo, Worc Regt, on leave, to Nagpur
Pridham, Lt, Bo, R E, off leave, to Kamptee
Mackenzie, Lt, 25th Bo Pioneers, on duty, to Kirkee
Hogg, Major Genl, Dist Staff, to rejoin, to Poonah

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 25th September, 1898.

1. There will be drill in the Riding School daily, for recruits (Tuesday excepted) at 7 a.m., in Clothes.
2. There will be drill in the Town Hall, this evening Tuesday for recruits from 5-30 p.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

1. The following member having re-joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to A Company:—No. 3949 Vol M C Gwynne,

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 27th September, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
To-morrow at 8-45 a.m. and at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters
Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun Drill.
2. The Signalling Class will parade in front of the High Court at 7 a.m., this morning, on Thursday next, and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday after drill.
3. There will be a Regimental Committee meeting at the Fort Head-quarters on Monday next the 3rd October 1898, at 8-45 p.m. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By Order,
H. A. H. PAYNE, 2nd Lieut.
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

DEATH OF DASTUR DR. JAMASPJEE.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee Jamaspasa, M.A., Ph.D. Tubin, D.C.L., Oxon., the high priest of the Parsee community in charge of the Anjuman fire temple situated at Chandanwady, which occurred about 11 o'clock last night at his temporary residence at his sister's bungalow, New Foras Road. Dastur Jamaspjee had, by his learning and philological researches, earned a European reputation. Among his co-religionists in Bombay and elsewhere he was loved and revered for his piety and erudition; his earnest devotion to his duties as a high priest; his charitable and humane disposition; and his amiable good nature which won him the esteem and respect of all who came in contact with him. He was frank and true-hearted to a fault, and never allowed himself to be swayed by worldly considerations in his dealings with all manner of men. The series of instructive lectures which he delivered from time to time to large congregations of Parsees, added to his numerous claims to the gratitude of the Zoroastrian community. The deceased had the honour of being presented in 1870 to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and also to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to this city in 1875; and the University of Oxford had conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L., Dastur Jamaspjee's wife died in May 1889. Nine days later, his eldest son, Firoz, died suddenly of apoplexy whilst engaged in performing the religious ceremonies of his mother. This sad occurrence gave such a shock to the deceased Dastur that he never quite rallied from it in his later years, and it gradually tended to shatter his strong constitution. During the last two months he had been under the treatment of Dr. Eduljee Noshervanjee, G.G.M.C., for general debility and organic derangement. About a month ago an operation had to be performed upon him; and things went on well for some days, but he was unable to get over his great weakness, which eventually proved fatal in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Dastur Dr. Jamaspji was the son of Dastur Minocherji Edulji, and was born at Bombay in the year 1829. He received his early education in a vernacular school, and afterwards became a scholar in the Robert Money School. Instruction in the tenets of the Zoroastrian religion, and its literature, was imparted to him by his father and grandfather. At the age of twenty-one, he began the study of the Pehlvi language, and later on he took up Persian under learned Iranian Parsees and a Mogul munshi. He began life as a religious teacher in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and a class for imparting religious instruction was opened under him in connection with the Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama's Charitable Vernacular school; in both of which institutions he continued to teach until his father's death which occurred in 1861. In the uthamna or third day's ceremony, the priestly community presented the Dastur with an address and a shawl and appointed him Dastur or high priest, in place of his deceased father. This office he had ever since filled in a most creditable manner and had laboured zealously and untiringly in spreading a knowledge of the Zoroastrian religion among the Parsees. He published a number of books which proved him to be as proficient in a knowledge of the literature and religion of his people as his illustrious ancestors were. In 1886 he published a translation of the Kennery Pehlvi inscriptions, from a transcript on plaster of Paris taken by the late Dr. Bhau Dajee. His Pehlvi Dictionary attracted considerable attention among the *savants* of Europe. Four parts of it have already been published, and it was to be completed in five or six parts in all. The compilation of this work had been a most intricate and difficult task, but with the indefatigable zeal and untiring energy that were characteristic of the Dastur, he ove came all difficulties. When his four volumes of the Pehlvi Dictionary came out, they elicited very favourable notices from European scholars, not the least among whom was Professor James Darmesteter, who said:—"Here at last is a regular Pehlvi Dictionary of which the first volume has just appeared. It is the work of one of the most respected priests of the Zoroastrian community of Bombay, Dastur Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana. This is the first attempt made to arrange a general catalogue of Pehlvi forms, and as we have seen, this catalogue errs not through poverty, but through excess of riches. It is an undertaking which does great honour both to the enterprise of the author and to his learning; and it exhibits an extent of reading which is rarely met with." Dr. West says:—"Deserted by English scholars to whom they had a right to look for advice, the Parsees have had to rely upon the assistance of Frenchmen, Danes, and Germans in studying their religious literature, and have begun at last to make researches themselves. They have already published several Pehlvi texts and a good Grammar of the language, and now issues the first instalment of a complete Dictionary." Professor Westergaard says regarding the work:—"The Dictionary, as far as I can see, is the result of immense labour and offers a very valuable assistance to the reading and understanding of the still difficult and puzzling Pehlvi." We may close these few extracts with another citation from the brilliant Mr. Darmesteter:—"Although we cannot assent to all the ideas expressed in the introduction, let us hasten to add that the theological spirit which animates it, has nothing of that exclusive and aggressive character that we are always in danger of meeting with in countries less distant. Dastur Jamaspji is imbued with a deep and sincere sympathy for European learning, and while pointing out vigorously and very justly the claims to fame on the part of the old Dasturs who have preserved the traditions of Zoroastrian learning from the Middle Ages even to our own times, as well as the first teachings of European scholars, he proclaims with feeling and gratitude the services rendered by the latter in their turn to Parsee learning and religion."

In 1881, Dastur Jamaspjee's translation of the Saddar-i-Behr-i-Tavil, was published in Gujeratee. This work is peculiarly useful to students of the Zoroastrian religion and literature, as it contains copious notes explaining the terms and usages peculiar to that religion. There was a great demand among the Parsees for a corrected and enlarged edition of the Khordeh Avesta, or book of Common Prayer, and in 1873, the Dastur supplied that want. He presented an address in Pehlvi verse to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Bombay in 1875, and another in the Avesta language to H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh in 1870. Since the publication of the first part of his Pehlvi Dictionary, he had come in contact with many well-known European scholars and Orientalists. He was honoured with an invitation to the Congress of Orientalists in Europe, and he sent his valuable essay, entitled "Mazda-Ahura-Mazda and Ahura" to the Congress held at Zeyden in 1883. On account of his proficiency in Pehlvi literature, the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Tubingen conferred upon him in 1884 the honorary degrees of M.A. and Ph.D. As he was the only member of the Parsee community who possessed these degrees, his co-religionists naturally were gratified to see him enjoy such honors. He was a member of several learned Societies and president of several religious Associations. In 1886, he was elected a member of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society; in 1876, he was nominated by the Bombay Government a Fellow of the University, and in 1883, he was made a member of the German Oriental Society. In 1889, he was elected an honorary member of the American Oriental Society, and in the same year the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.C.L.

An ancient mss. of the Yasna, with Pehlvi translation, generally spoken of in Germany as the "celebrated" mss., transcribed by Miharaban Kai-Khusro, which had been in the possession of Dastur Dr. Jamaspji, as his hereditary property, was freely placed at the disposal of scholars for consultation. "It was even sent to Tubingen in 1883," we quote from a letter written in the "Academy" by Dr. L. H. Mills in November, 1989, "with other mss., for the use of Professors Roth and Geldner; for which act of liberality, and also in consideration of the scholarly attainments and priestly dignity of the Dastur, the University of Tubingen conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Aware of the great risk involved in keeping such property in a private house, and also feeling sure that the mss. would be more appreciated in England than in India, a scholar residing in Oxford made the effort (with the encouragement of the librarian) to purchase it for the Bodlian Library. The Dastur immediately replied, declining, with simple and courteous dignity, to entertain any offer of purchase, recalling what was otherwise well-known, viz., that he had been offered large sums for the document, and offering to present it to the Bodlian. The gift was accepted with great appreciation, and the University conferred upon the donor the honorary degree of D.C.L. In Germany this mss. is now spoken of as 'the Original,' giving it a certain superiority to the 'celebrated' K5, its sister "document."

Dastur Jamaspjee had great hopes in his eldest son, Firoz, who died at the early age of 35, and who had already shown great accomplishments as a scholar. In 1872, after successfully passing the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, Firoz devoted himself to the study of the Persian, Zend, Pehlvi, and French languages, in which he made remarkably good progress. A few weeks before his death, he had finished an English translation from the French of a valuable work by Dr. F. C. Casartelli on the philosophy of the Mazdayasnins under the Sassanides, and which was issued about a week after his death. The learned translator had added foot-notes tending to supplement or contradict the views of the French author. In giving his opinion on Firoz's work, Dr. Casartelli stated that his treatise was translated with "conspicuous care and fidelity," and that his version was a "thoroughly reliable rendering of the original." The book was dedicated to H. E. the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, then Governor of Bombay. About five years ago, Dastur Jamaspji was invited to Lahore to consecrate a fire-temple there; and on his way, at the request of the Zoroastrians of several places, he performed the sacred thread and other religious ceremonies. In recognition of his services, the deceased was presented with several shawls and purses. He delivered some addresses before meetings of Parsee ladies and gentlemen upcountry, who heartily welcomed him and gave entertainments in his honour.

The foundation-stone of a new fire-temple of the Parsee community on the Girgaum Road, was laid on the 23rd May, 1886, by Dastur Dr. Jamaspjee with great *eclat* and ceremony, where thousands of Parsees had flocked together, and the learned Dastur offered up a prayer in Zend, which he had specially composed. On this occasion, he was presented with a shawl from the Zoroastrian community. In little more than a year the building of the fire-temple was finished, and on 21st August, 1887, the ceremony of consecrating it was performed by the Dastur. For four days previously about forty priests were performing the ceremony, night and day, in connection with the opening, under his guidance. This fire-temple formed only a portion of the large building known as the Anjuman Atashbehram, which was then contemplated to be finished in about two years' time. The main burden of collecting the funds as well as guiding the priests in the performance of various ceremonies night and day fell upon the learned Dastur, and had it not been for his untiring and zealous exertions, the great fire-temple, which was opened on 17th October, 1897, would not have come into existence. On that date, Dastur Jamaspjee was appointed the high priest of the new Zorostrian Anjuman fire-temple at Chandanwady; and his son Ervad Kaikhosru was appointed the deputy high priest. On that occasion, Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Allbless, a member of the committee of the Parsee Puchayet funds, in the name of the Punchayet, presented a rich shawl to Dastur Jamaspjee with a suitable address. Several private individuals also presented him with shawls, some accompanied with purses of money. About fifty shawls were thus presented. In presenting him with an address, a pair of shawls

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NOTICE.
THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

CHUBB'S SAFE
IN
GLASGOW FIRE.
52, St. Enoch Square,
Glasgow, 2nd Nov., 1896.
MESSRS. CHUBB & SON, Ltd.,
LONDON.
DEAR SIRS,—We regret to inform you that our Offices were TOTALLY DESTROYED in the GREAT FIRE, which entirely demolished the property at the corner of Clyde Place and Commerce Street, on the morning of the 13th ult.
We are pleased, however, to say that the SAFE which you supplied us with a few month ago PRESERVED its CONTENTS, consistisng of a considerable amount of Cash and Valuable Securities, though from the exterior appearance of the Safe it had evidently been exposed to intense heat and fallen from a height of about 20 feet.
Yours truly,
(Signed) JOHN PATERSON, Ltd.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 26.

We chronicled under Saturday evening's date the latest news to hand through Reuter for this column. The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	3,43,33s
,, ,, Branches	Inc.	,,	1,72,47 5
Other ,,	Inc.	,,	11,62,15 0
Government Securities	Inc.	,,	8,60 0
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,,	5,54 3
Loans	Inc.	,,	2,45,83 7
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Dec.	,,	68,88 1
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,,	10,68 4
Cash	Inc.	,,	4,33,65 4

There was an addition to the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank of but 4 1-4 lakhs, during last week, making it stand on Saturday last at 226 1-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head Office there were withdrawals amounting to about 3 1-2 lakhs ; while at the Branches there was an increase of 1 3-4 lakhs ; and Private Deposits were augmented to the extent of 11 1-2 lakhs. Loans increased by nearly 2 1-2 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased decreased by over 1-2 lakh.

COTTON.—Although the tone of the market is steady, with a little business passing, there has to-day been a decline in forward prices of Re. 1 per candy. Shippers bought 200 bales each of Burhanpore, Bengal, Dhamangaon, and Amraoti, at Rs 130 Rs. 132, Rs. 130 and Rs. 129 per candy, respectively. The mills took 700 bales Barsi, at Rs. 143 to 145 ; 250 Jalna, at Rs. 140 ; 75 Surat, at Rs. 145 ; 150 Karanja at Rs. 124 to Rs. 128 ; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 118 ; 100 Wardha, at Rs. 130.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received from the districts this morning advised that the rainfall throughout the area was practically nil, the only places at which any was received were Hubli, Bellary, Sholapore, Amraoti, the quantity registered at each having been 3·27 inches, 1·46 inch, 24 cents, and 4 cents, respectively. The weather generally continued bright with no sign of rain. At Hubli the crop prospects were good, and an improvement in the crops was expected at Barsi in consequence of seasonable weather.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The former market is quite inanimate ; while the latter is quiet, with some enquiry for Linseed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,753	bales.
Wheat	545	cwts.
Linseed	2,722	,,
Rapeseed	2,351	,,
Gingellyseed	1,043	,,
Poppyseed	2,052	,,
Castorseed	2,779	,,
Rice	1,472	,,

FREIGHTS.—The market is again reported to be firmer. Business for Dunkirk, October shipment, was done at 18s. 6d. per ton ; and some small lots for Antwerp at 18s. 6d. also. The s. s. Florida has been chartered for September-October loading at 18s. 9d.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a small enquiry for Bank Paper, both ready and forward ; but Mercantile Bills were not offering, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-16d. ,,
Francs	1·69 1-2d. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have continued steady to-day at 94 7-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for money and Account, and 86, nominal, for 3 per Cents.

SHARES are a dull market. Mofussil Press are Rs. 5 higher ; and Manockjee Petit Mill, Rs. 40.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 24.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 22-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	109 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 9-16
Bar Silver	28 3-16

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 24th September, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 17th September, 1898 :—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 17. Rs.	Sept. 24. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,34,097	46,40,729
Do. do. at Branches	27,40,032	29,12,507
Other Deposits	305,45,009	317,07,159
Post Bills	2 818	3,268
Credits, undrawn	25,69,336	22,69,393
Rs.	583,41,292	589,33,056
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	103,41,447	103,50,051
Other authorised Securities	35,61,290	35,55,747
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised Securities	58,77,684	59,44,879
Loans do. do. do.	113,79,916	1,16,25,753
Bills Discounted and purchased	43,91,226	43,22,347
Dead Stock	4,15,330	4,15,330
Stamps and Stationery	21,176	21,170
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	62,642	73,526
Cash	221,90,599	226,24,253
Rs..	582 41 29	589,33,056

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 27.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.

To speak to the minutes of the order.

21-98—Mulji and R—Mithibai widow vs Premibai Wadia and G

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

208-95—Roughton and B—The Fabbriche Unite de Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohandas Vandrawandas and others—Little and Co. Part heard

184-97—Hiralal M and M—Abdul Kayum Ebrahim vs Ladkibai and others—Muljee and R—Partly decreed.

Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K, and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Essa—Framjee and D.

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Uttamram—M N Sacklatwalla

22-97—Matubai and J—Bhawanishanker Hutoniji vs Ramdas Tnackersey and others—Payne G and S

Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Caotain and V—Sitaram Sowlia and others vs The Hindustan S and W Mills Co—Diksnit and D.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

332-97—Shamrao P—Ismail Hajee Ibrahim Jeeneya vs Esmail Ebrahimjee and others—Khundoo and S

327-17499-87—Craigie L O O—Shaik Hoosein bin Goolam Mohomed vs Hajee Meeya Abdulla Hnaji Meya—Bicknell M and M

13-98—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chumdoolal Dalsukh—Payne G and S

537-96—Jehangir S—Nonbai vs Damjee Ramjee—Wadia and G

189-96—Mathubhai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand an others—Edgelow and G C M and M

112-98—Pestonji R and K—Ragunath Makund vs The Nurshingirji Manufacturing Co Ld—Nanu and H

681-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mahomed Ismail bin Hajee Abu Cassum vs Aga Goolamn Hoosein bin H and another—Payne G and S

573-97—Edgelow and G—Mirza ali Mahomed Shirazu vs Hajee Abdul Hussain bin Zenalabadin and others—Craigie and other

5-98—Mathubhai and J—Lakhmidas Narsey vs Canji Liladhur—Little and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

228-97—Bicknell M and M—Sadasookh Hanmantram vs Motilal Hiralal and another

141-87—Inperson Sokalchund Mahasukhram vs Girjashanker Kashiram and others—Muljee and R

145-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Vijbhukhandas as Mencharam Packvasa and others vs Mahomed Mehdi Tharia Thopan and another—Dekshit and D

245-98—Tyabji—Laldas Luxmanjee vs Framroz Jamshed Aga and another

272-98—Tyabji D and Co—Ladkibai vs Gooul Dhunjee and others—Matubhas and J

305-93—Maganlal and R—Hookumchand Bhootajee vs Shivbux—Pakeram and others

332-91—Bicknell M and M—Bhugvandas Ramgopal and another vs Ramchiphal and another

337-98—Wadia and G—Bantra Mulla and another vs Shaik Fakir Mahomed Baboobhai

341-98—Hiralal M and M—Assiboo vs Cowasjee Eduljee Besin—M A Vakil

380-98—Captain and V—Kashnath Ramchandra Joshe vs Bapujee Vajad Bhadejee Patel and another

411-98—Captain and V—Murchai Ebrahimjee Meccal vs Easufkhan Fatekhan

421-98—Shaikhanker and K—Chunilal Vizbhoocandas Hookmanjee Bhootajee and another—Maganlal and R

430-21 Payne G and S—Premchand and others vs Mirza Ali Mahomed—Hiralal M and M

For Investigation of Pauperism.

44-68—Inperson—Gopal Vithal and another vs Lakmibai—Daphtary and F

46-98—Inperson—Anantrao Narayen Mantry vs Anandibai Alias Nandoobai and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

230-98—Smetham B and N—Vijbai vs Dawkabai Magonlal and R. Part heard.

303-98—Wadia and G—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Khaikushroo Burjorjee Choksey—K D Shroff, Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

313-98—Tyabjee and Co Memonchand Purusram and others vs Gutzimull Bunsidhur—Payne G and S

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

JAMASP ASA—September 26, (10-45 p.m.), at Byculla, Foras Road, No 5, opposite the Napier Foundry, in the Bungalow of Mr. Dadabhai Nasserwanji Contractor, Bombay, Dastur Dr Jamaspji Minocheherji Jamasp Asa, M A, Ph D, D C L (Oxon), the High Priest of the Parsis of Bombay, Aden and the Punjab, aged 68. Funeral will take place this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NARIMAN—The *Oothamnaa* or third day ceremony of Bai Avabai, wife of Mr. Byramji Dorabsha Nariman, Managing Clerk, to Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, and daughter of Mr Sorabji Rustomji Nariman, will take place at Wadia's Fire Temple, Chandanwady, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

POONA.

DEATH.

JACOB—September 5, at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, of acute dysentery, R. Beatson Jacob, Station Master, G. I. P. Railway, Neral.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRINKLEY—September 18, at Dunga Gali, near Murree, the wife of Major C M E Brinkley, 4th Durgoon Guards, of a son.

DAUBENY—September 19, at Ryam, Durbungah, the wife of C R Clayton Daubeny, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

HILL—September 19, at the Elysium Hotel, Simla, at Oliver Anthony Hill, the only child of Samul Charles and Lilian Mary Hill.

SMITH—September 20, at Naini Tal, Emily Isabel, wife of Vety.-Lieut A Smith, A V D.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1898.

THE blatant manifesto of the Duke of Orleans, imploring the French people to resist the revision of the Dreyfus trial, is of a piece with the folly of Prince Henri d'Orleans who publicly embraced Major Esterhazy, who had declared in writing that he would die happy if he saw Paris sacked by a German army. The most ordinary common sense would have warned the representatives of the "House of France" to keep aloof from one of the ugliest scandals of the Republican regime and do nothing to share the responsibility with those immediately concerned. An Anglo-Indian correspondent sends from Paris some interesting information about the discovery that the famous "Letter No. 3" was a forgery. It was one of those placarded in every town and village of France by order of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Cavaignac, when he was in office in 1896, appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Henry chief of the Intelligence Bureau, in succession to Colonel Picquart. Colonel Henry had risen from the ranks, having fought in fourteen campaigns and received two wounds. He took part in the campaign of the Loire and, being made prisoner by the Germans, escaped, and rejoined the army. Again made prisoner, he again escaped to fight the invader. Though a brave soldier he had not passed through any military school. His appointment to the responsible and delicate position of chief of the *bureau dénseignment* caused some surprise, as there was nothing in his antecedents or in his aptitudes that seemed to mark him out for such a position. There is little doubt that, finding himself out of his element, he lost his moral equilibrium, and committed a grievous crime without any idea that he was exceeding his duty.

M. Cavaignac, departing from the prudent reserve of his predecessors, who refused to re-open the *chose jugee*, read certain documents, the third of which he vouched for as of unquestionable authenticity, fully vouched for in every detail. M. Trarieux, formerly Minister of Justice, and a Senator, pointed out that on the face of it the third document was a transparent forgery. It professed to be a letter from the Italian Attaché, Colonel Pannizzardi, to the German Attaché, Colonel Schwartzkoppen, to arrange their attitude in regard to Dreyfus and say they never had any knowledge of him. It was impossible, M. Trarieux said, to suppose that those officers, who had held their tongues for two years about the Dreyfus affair, would require to settle in 1896 that they should deny all knowledge of it ; and equally impossible to suppose that officers long resident in Paris and highly accomplished could write in the barbarous French of "letter No. 3." M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, also insisted that the letter was an impudent forgery and gave conclusive reasons for that opinion. Colonel Picquart wrote direct to the Prime Minister saying that M. Cavaignac had been imposed upon, that the dates of the first two letters proved they could not refer to Dreyfus, and that they had not come into the bureau through the ordinary channel but had been forged by one of the Staff. Colonel Picquart was arrested next day and deprived of his commission. M. Cavaignac nevertheless ordered a thorough examination of every document relating to the case and the details as to how it came into the bureau ascertained. The officer who examined "No. 3" found that though apparently written on the same paper on which other letters emanating from a certain Embassy, yet under the light of two powerful lamps showed that one paper had a grey blue and the other violet tint. The difference disappeared in the daylight, but re-appeared under the lamps. It was next observed—strange it had not been noticed before—that "No. 3" had certain words taken from the authentic letter, similar words on the different paper being interpolated. The interchange had been facilitated by both letters having been torn up and presumably thrown into a wastepaper basket. The signature on the forgery was taken badly from the real letter and an imitation substituted for it. Possibly the idea was to prevent any difference in the handwriting being noticed. The discovery had this immediate result ; it proved that the forger of "No. 3" had access to the documents of the Dreyfus case, which were in the charge of Colonel Henry. It thus became clear that the forger was to be looked for in the personnel of the department.

The Colonel was away on leave, staying at the sea-side with Madame Henry and their little child, five years old. When he returned with his wife to Paris he was making some purchases when he told her he did not feel well, that he would go to the War Office and renew his leave, and then proceed to his brother's in the country for some "shooting." When he called at the War Office General Gouse informed him that the Minister wished to see him on urgent business, and accompanied him to the room in which M. Cavaignac, with General Boisdeffire and General Roget, was waiting. The Minister without any preamble said to Colonel Henry ; "I have here letter 'No. 3,' and I am satisfied it is a forgery." Colonel Henry expressed surprise and declared vehemently that the letter was perfectly authentic. The Minister in a few words pointed out the grounds of his belief that the document was a forgery and showed the interchanged words and the dissimilarity of the authentic and the forged papers. The unhappy Colonel lost himself in contradictory and incoherent explanations which were cut short by M. Cavignac saying, "You have been the victim of a forger!" Colonel Henry still maintained that the document was not forged, but with less vehemence. Pressed as to how the letter had come into the possession of the Intelligence Department, he was unable to give any clear explanation ; he stammered and hesitated, protesting his good faith. M. Cavaignac said to him with emphasis, "You defend yourself as if you wrote the letter!" Completely at his wits' end, the Colonel avowed that he had added the concluding sentence to the letter ; the rest was authentic. The Minister, seeing how the matter was, exclaimed : "Come! Be frank ; speak like a soldier! You wrote the letter!" The Colonel, quite pale, was silent for a moment, then, hesitating, owned that he had written it, in the hope of putting an end to the clamour about Dreyfus' innocence. M. Cavaignac ordered General Roget, his secretary, to arrest the Colonel, who, quickly recovering his calmness, seemed to have no perception of the terrible position in which his avowal had placed him. His subordinates were amazed beyond measure when they found what their Chief had done. At 5 in the evening an officer accompained him to his residence to get a change of clothes on his way to Mont Valerien. His wife was astonished when the officer refused to let the Colonel out of his sight. She then learned of his arrest, and was overwhelmed with grief, not understanding what it was all about. Colonel Henry kissed her and said that he had done nothing against honour but all for the good of the country. At nine in the evening the unhappy wife learned that she was a widow, Colonel Henry having committed suicide previously. The horror of the sudden bereavement was in her case, even more poignant than the tragedy which has clouded the life of Madame Dreyfus and her children. But what is to be thought of the folly of the Minister of War in pledging himself to the authenticity of a forged document before submitting it to the examination that would prove of a forgery!

THE operations for the suppression of Thagi and Dacoity are now in charge of Mr. C. S. Bayley, I. C. S, who has just issued his first report. This deals with the official year, which closed at the end of March last, though some of the appendices are of a much later date. According to Mr. Bayley the work of the Department has been carried on without friction with any of the Native States concerned, and especially is it satisfactory to observe that in Rajputana, where a natural tendency existed to view with jealousy, arrangements which might, it was apprehended, interfere to some extent with the internal administration of the States in criminal matters, the assistance of the Thagi and Dacoity Department has been utilised in working out a serious case of mail robbery which occurred near the boundary of the Jaipur and Jodhpur States, in the neighbourhood of Kuchawan Road, in breaking up the gangs of Gujar dacoits which had for many years infested the ravines of the Chambal river, in the Dholpur States and in bringing under supervision the predatory Minas of Kotputli in Jaipur. In the first of these cases it seems the Department has not yet been successful, though the enquiries have led to useful results in bringing to light a number of cases of dacoity which had not been reported and in causing the arrest of several prominent dacoits in Jodhpur, Jaipur, and Bikanir. Then the operations against the Gujars of the Chambal Valley were conducted in concert with the Dholpur Darbar and in constant communication with the Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana by whom all possible assistance was rendered. The results are reported to have been in all respects satisfactory, and these notorious gangs of dacoits, against whom it was at one time feared that a military force would have to be employed, have been completely broken up, and the ringleaders have been arrested without a single shot being fired. Generally speaking the dacoities reported upon have been tame, uninteresting affairs, except to the victims, who doubtless found them sufficiently serious and exciting. For it seems that although all the offences charged fall within the technical definition of dacoity, a large proportion of them are of a relatively trifling character, and are practically little more than cases of theft or robbery such as occur by hundreds yearly in highly-civilized countries. A case of watch stealing in London, for instance, if committed by a pickpocket with four or five confederates, would in India be designated a dacoity, and would come within the category of organized crime. The cultivators on either side of the Jaisalmer-Mallani border were much oppressed by the marauding Bhatis and Pokharna Rajputs of both States, more particularly the Bhatis of the Bhensra, Rajgarh, Modhan and Tejmalot villages of Jaisalmer. These people, who are said to be well mounted and armed, habitually levy black mail under the name of "khirni" from the cultivating and pastoral classes and exact a species of ransom for the return of stolen property in the shape of "khuri." But apart from these and one or two somewhat similar adventures, the record of dacoity is one of a series of robberies, with more or less violence, displaying no redeeming feature and neither dash, ingenuity nor originality. The only innovation in the dacoities of the year has been the almost systematic applying of flaming torches to the persons of those who refused to reveal the spot where their valuables were concealed, the process being relieved in a few cases by soaking cotton wool in kerosene oil, setting fire to it and dropping it on the prostrate bodies of their pinioned victims. During the year property to the value of Rs. 66,435 was carried off by these brigands, who killed three and wounded sixty-eight of the unfortunate villagers, whom they subsequently robbed.

IN November the Bombay Improvement Trust comes into existence. On that body the Municipal Corporation will be represented by four members. The present intention is one that will meet general approval, namely that those four members shall be representative of the four communities in Bombay. Taken in the order of their numerical strength, these are the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsees, and though last, not least in importance, the Europeans. According to present indications Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, President of the Corporation, will represent the Hindus. He has an intimate knowledge of Bombay and its needs, as former Chairman of the Standing Committee he understands the details of administrative work and has impressed his colleagues with his sound common sense and business capacity. The Mahomedans will probably have Dr. Ibrahim Rahimtools, the present Chairman of the Standing Committee. The Parsees will probably be represented by Mr. D. E. Wacha, who has an intimate acquaintance with the business side of Bombay, and is an expert in Municipal finance. Professor O. V. Muller has been asked to stand for the fourth seat as a representative of the Europeans. Mr. Muller has been for some time a working member of the Corporation and the Standing Committee and has deserved well of the city by his strenuous, unremitting and successful labours during the visitations of plague to get it under control in the northern parts of the Island. He was in charge of Dharavi and Sion all the cold weather, until May last, and again in June and July. By getting the natives—including a large community of Moplahs, not the most easily managed people,—to help in the carrying out the plague measures, and give immediate notice when a case occurred, he succeeded in preventing the disease from spreading. The villagers of Dharavi maintained a very effective quarantine, refusing admission to any stranger from outside, so as to guard against the danger of infection. That the precaution was necessary was shown by the fact that in the hamlets outside that village twenty-seven imported cases were detected. Mr. Muller's personal supervision over the district cost him his health, and obliged him to take leave to recover it. Dr. Bhalchandra also exerted himself to stem the plague, giving his services to a Hindu hospital.

No further news has been received from China regarding the death of the Emperor and the assumption of sovereignty by the Empress Dowager. But by the China mail to hand yesterday comes an instructive batch of correspondence describing the events which preceded the *denouement* announced on Friday. According to the leading Hongkong paper, the measures proposed by the Emperor Kuang Hsu had the powerful Empress-Dowager's most cordial consent and support. The opening days of the present month saw the commencement of the long programme of reforms in the abolition of a number of sinecure yamens and posts in the metropolitan and provincial administrations. The names of these are enough, even to British ears, to condemn them as absolutely useless :—The Supervisorate of Instruction of the Heir Apparent ; Office of Transmission of Imperial Edicts, etc.; Directorship of the Imperial Banqueting Hall ; Directorship of Court Ceremonial ; Mastership of Horse ; and High Court of Revision. The duties connected with the above are henceforth to be attended to by the Boards of War, Rites, or Punishments, as the case may be. Three Governorships, namely, of Kuangtung, Hupeh, and Yunnan, whose yamens, are in the same cities as the Viceroys', (Canton, Wuchang, and Yunnaufu), were also to be abolished and their duties amalgamated with those of the respective Viceroys, while the post of Director-General of the Yellow River is henceforth to be amalgamated with the Governorship of Honan. A number of grain and salt taotaiships and sub-prefectships and all deputy sub-prefects are to be abolished also. And the number of discontented people very materially increased. Indeed the Emperor created them wholesale when he called upon the provincial high authorities to abolish all sinecures and useless *bureaux*, which were first established by them in order to give posts to their friends and relations. The innumerable expectant officials of all grades were ordered, further, to be at once carefully examined and scrutinised as to their practical abilities and administrative talents, while all inferior men were to be dismissed from the administrations and sent back to their homes, "in order not to encumber the machinery of government by their useless presence, and the necessity of finding work and salaries for them."

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, with the outward mails of the 16 instant, left Aden at 11 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next.

AT the adjourned trial of Clive Durant before Mr. Justice Candy and the same Special Jury yesterday, the accused had often to be warned by his lordship not to waste the time of the Court by putting irrelevant questions to the witness under examination. His lordship remarked that the apparent course of procedure pursued by the accused was to protract the trial as much as he could, that such a procedure must tend to prejudice his case, and that it would be far more to his advantage if he were to engage counsel for the conduct of his case. With regard to the bundle of papers produced by the witness Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer, his lordship said it was far more probable that the papers had been stolen from the accused than that they were given to him for safe custody ; and that he would direct the jury to that effect. Durant said that the papers had also been mutilated. His lordship said that the theory of the papers being stolen from the accused was perfectly consistent with the story told by the witness. The accused would have however to prove that they were mutilated.

A FURTHER contingent of two hundred Sikh soldiers, selected from different regiments, is to leave Bombay on the 30th instant for Central Africa by the British India steamer Rajpootana, under the command of Captain E. H. Watson, who arrived here a few days ago and has been making arrangements for their embarkation. Some of the men have arrived here and have taken up their quarters in the 21st Bombay Infantry lines, while some 172 more and 16 followers are expected to arrive to-morrow *via* Deolali. They are to be located temporarily in the lines of the 25th Bombay Infantry prior to their embarkation.

THE Belgian Government has extended its plague regulations against arrivals from Bengal.

COLONEL BABINGTON, officiating in command of the Sirhind District, proceeds home at once on short leave.

MR. BIGGE, First Judge, Rangoon Small Causes Court is appointed to officiate as Recorder of Rangoon during the absence of Mr. Agnew on furlough.

MAJOR BLOOD vacates the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generalship at Headquarters, Punjab Command, on 1st October. Captain Evatt, 5th Gurkhas, will officiate temporarily in the appointment.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd September, 1898, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 285,209 maunds, with an increase of Rs. 8,740 in the earnings.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR BINDON BLOOD, K.C.B., left Agra on Friday to take over command of Meerut. Lieutenant-Colonel T. Greenaway, 6th Madras Infantry, has assumed command of the Bandelkhand District.

DURING the past year (1897-98), for the first time since the currency legislation of 1893, gold was tendered at the Mints by the public to the value of 15 1-2 lakhs at the Calcutta Mint and 7 3-4 lakhs at the Bombay Mint.

ON Sunday, says the Lahore paper, the remains of Mr. Grant, of the Military Department Office, were buried at Simla. He was killed by a fall near Boileaugunge. He had been to see a friend and when returning home about 10 p. m. lost his bearings and walked clean over the side of the road. His body was found in the morning with his faithful dog sitting close beside it. He has left a wife and a large family (seven children). It is a great pity that the Municipality does not fence all the important roads in the vicinity of Boileaugunge.

THE Simla Amateur Dramatic Club will give a farewell dinner to Major-General Morton on October 17th. Another farewell entertainment at Simla will also take place next month in the shape of a ball to Sir James and Lady Westland.

THE Madras Government, which appears to be in financial straits, has issued an order directing that all expenditure not absolutely necessary must be severely cut down, and on no account must any budget grants be exceeded, unless for plague and famine.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. BARR, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, is expected to return from privilege leave on the 14th October. This will displace Mr. C. S. Bayley, who will revert to his substantive appointment of General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thaggi and Dacoity.

IT is, the *Pioneer* understands, possible that a small supplementary "Gazette" may be issued in England giving further rewards for the late operations on the North-West Frontier. The truth is that some officers who did really good work were omitted in the "London Gazette" : while others were mentioned whose inclusion, though perhaps easy to explain, was hard to justify.

FROM reports current in Simla, it is believed that it is not at all unlikely that Mr. Babington Smith will continue as Private Secretary for some time at least after Mr. Curzon's arrival. It will be remembered that Colonel Sir John Ardagh remained in India for two or three months after Lord Lansdowne's departure to put Mr. Babington Smith into the way of the work, and possibly this may serve as a precedent for the new Private Secretary.

THE net profits for the half-year of the National Bank of Delhi, including the sum brought forward, amount to £66,100. The directors have decided on an *ad interim* dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, and placed £20,000 to the credit of the Reserve Fund, carrying forward to the next account £26,100. The present financial position of this Bank, with its capital all in gold, and a reserve fund equalling half the paid-up capital, all bad and doubtful debts provided for and considerably more carried forward than suffices to pay its next half-yearly dividend, equals that of any other bank in India.

THE Polo Champions of India, so long invincible, have been beaten at last, remarks a contemporary, and their vanquishers curiously enough are the little-known Golconda team of Hyderabad noblemen, who only became conspicuous six weeks ago, when they wrested the Bangalore Cup from the crack 4th Hussars. It may be said for the Durhams that they had not practised together for a long time ; indeed Captain Wilkinson had travelled straight from Simla for the Poona Tournament. All the same, the Golconda quartette have performed a feat of which they may well be proud, and though they have not yet actually won the Poona Cup, that trophy to all appearance is virtually theirs.

WE learn that in connection with the circular regarding the extra messing allowance, the Lieutenant-Generals in the various Commands were requested, "in consultation with General Officers commanding districts and officers commanding British units, to submit proposals as to the best method of expending the extra messing allowance sanction in the above circular." This was a very proper recognition of the principle that in such a matter regimental officers ought to be consulted ; but as it happened the letter went on, "for the purpose of guiding officers in making their proposals," to lay down "certain general principles," which it was said "must be adhered to." The first general principle ran as follows :—"The extra messing allowance is not to be looked on as an extra money allowance to the soldier. It is purely for extra messing and must be spent regimentally on that subject." Obviously, if this principle was adhered to, no regimental officer could have alluded in his proposals to the inexpediency of treating the extra allowance as a messing allowance pure and simple ; and the letters from regimental officers which have appeared in these columns clearly showed that they considered they had no choice in the matter. As a matter of fact the authorities are not inclined to interpret the "guiding principle" according to the strict letter, and the views of commanding officers on the general question are now being received at headquarters. It may be confidently expected that in the final settlement of the matter the military authorities and the Government of India will give the fullest weight to the recommendations which commanding officers, after consulting their men, may have to offer. We have much pleasure in making this announcement as the feeling of the army in India has been declared in a most unmistakable way.

IT looks like a carrying of coals to Newcastle—and not very first class coals either—for Mr. Ernes Terah Hooley to instruct the American public, as he does in a signed article in one of the New York papers, "How to make money, how to save money, how to spend money." Mr. Hooley runs to aphorism, as :—"Fortunes are earned by energy and labour. Fortunes are kept by prudence and care. The secret of wealth is labour. A man who would make money must first of all see that his word is as good as gold. He must meet every obligation with the utmost promptness. He must establish his credit, and when people have confidence in him he can borrow large sums. The proper way to keep a fortune," says Mr. Hooley, "is to invest it safely, then let it alone, spending only the income, and taking care to keep well within that." This savors of platitude, and marks the gulf between practice and precept ; while the remaining precepts are, if anything, a trifle more trite. It is interesting, however, to have Mr Hooleys word for it that he could have retired a few months ago on £70,000 a year."

SOME of the rumours which get into circulation when Royal celebrations are in the air are too ridiculous, and it was not expected that the inauguration of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands would pass without its due crop. The latest is that our Queen intends to give the young Dutch Sovereign the Order of the Garter, and, of course, speculation is indulged in as to whether that lady will wear the actual Garter of blue and gold clasped around her left arm, as did the Queen in her earlier years. The gobemouches need not "fash" themselves (writes "Miranda" in the *Lady's Pictorial*), as the Order is not likely to be conferred. It is essentially a man's Order, and has not been conferred on a woman for more than three centuries, and the Queen only possesses it because by virtue of her position as Monarch of Great Britain she is the official head of the Order. The Order is limited to the Sovereign, the Prince of Wales, such descendants of George I. as may be elected to it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions—noblemen of England. It is true that Sovereigns and Princes of other countries, and foreigners of distinction may be admitted by special statute, but this has not been held since the sixteenth century to include women, and propably never will again. The Queen, most certainly, with her almost religious love of precedent, is the last woman in the world to make an innovation in regard to the highest and, I believe, oldest, Order of Knighthood in the world.

IN consequence of affairs in Egypt rendering his presence desirable there, Lor Cromer had intended cutting short his usual hol

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER OPERATIONS IN THE SOUDAN.

CAPTURE OF GEDAREF.

THE SIRDAR'S OCCUPATION OF FASHODA.

LONDON, SEPT. 25.

Colonel Parsons, with the Kassala garrison, captured Gedaref on the 22nd instant after three hours' severe fighting.

It is estimated that 500 Dervishes were killed, the losses of the attacking force being 96 Egyptians killed and wounded.

SEPT. 26.

The "Daily Telegraph" publishes a telegram from its Cairo correspondent stating that General Kitchener informed Captain Marchand that Fashoda was in the Egyptian sphere and the British and Egyptian flags were then hoisted.

Captain Marchand declined to retire from his position without orders from Paris.

The Sirdar left a garrison at Fashoda, consisting of the Camerons and two Sudanese battalions under Colonel Jackson.

The official report states that no British officer was either killed or wounded in the attack on Gedaref.

The Dervish force is estimated to have numbered 3,000.

RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

The *Times* Shanghai correspondent reports having interviewed Kangyuwei the Emperor's reforming adviser, who is proceeding to Hong Kong.

Kangyuwei stated that the Empress Dowager's party is bound by a secret agreement with Russia to maintain the Manchu rule.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPT. 20.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Bengal, with the mails of the 16th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m. yesterday, and the s. s. Oceana for Colombo and Australia, at 10 p.m., yesterday.

THE FLOODS IN BENGAL.

CROPS PARTLY LOST.

FAMILIES HOMELESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 26.

News of destruction caused by floods in Bengal continues to arrive from the districts. A Kamargachee correspondent, writing on Sunday, says the rising of the Bhagirathee assumed gigantic proportions from Sansipore on the north to Kanchrapa on the south. A tract of land measuring twenty-five miles in length and six miles in breadth, with a good many villages in it, is under three to ten feet of water without hope of saving the crops. The distruction of the growing crops by floods will tell heavily upon cultivators. There is hardly dry land in any of them. Hundreds of houses habe been inundated and many forsaken, a few only being still occupied. Many huts have been wrecked while others have been under water for several days and when the river begins to subside these huts will surely come down, depriving people of shelter. The only crops of the season in these villages were *aus* and jute The *aus* crop was ripe for reaping and had only partially been gathered The jute plants also were ripe and being cut when the river rose. The people expected a good harvest but their hopes have gone. In addition to this there is the fear that as the water subsides people will be exposed to risk of malarial fever and other diseases which generally follow the track of inundations. It is hoped Government will arrange for necessary medical aid. All the rivers and their tributaries in Behar have overflooded their banks and tales of distress from all parts of the province are coming in. Heavy floods of the river Poon-Poon reached Bankipore, up to Mohallas, of Lungertoli, Nyatola, and Bhiknapahari, which were under water for two days. The residents of Deearah have been rendered homeless by the washing away of their villages. Some of these are living with their cattle in temporary sheds constructed by them for the purpose in the compound of the District Judge's Court. Many *cutcha* houses within the town have tumbled down owing to the incessant rains, of which there seems to be no end this year, and if this state of things continues for a few days more the loss of life and property will be immense.

A correspondent from Purneah writes:—The Ganges, Kosi and Mahanuddy rivers are in full flood, but the water will do good to lands, especially to the eastern side of the district where till a fortnight ago it was very dry and the winter rice crop was suffering badly from want of water. Some of the late sown crops in the low lands have been drowned and a good deal of *makai* also suffered from the flood. For the last ten days cultivators have been very busy transplanting rice.

A correspondent from Laheria Sarai writes:—Continuous rain and storm for the last five days. Floods from Bhajmati and Kamla have entered the town. House after house tumbled down causing irreparable loss of life and property. A woman was crushed to death the other day by the sudden fall of a pucca building and four men were fatally hurt. Under orders of the Magistrate the sluice gate has been closed, so the flood water accumulated on the western side of the main road, to the great disadvantage of residents there. Fortunately the water is receding. Like the North Gangetic districts the southern districts of the Katna division have been inundated. Greater portion of the Patna division is under water. In the Behar subdivision much damage has been done owing to the sudden rise of the rivers Panchaneh and Sakri. The roads in many places have been washed away and traffic is suspended.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A clean bill was presented on Sunday, no fresh cases or deaths from plague being reported. Two patients, both Mahomedans, were discharged from the Medical College Hospital and no one cases remain in that hospital now. Only one case remains at the ward hospital, Sham Bazaar. The general death-rate showed a slight fall, the figures being 51 against 55, the average of the past five years. The highest mortality was in Ward 5, where six deaths were reported. The total number of suspected plague cases is 230 seizures and 192 deaths.

Dr. E. C. Pettifer, Special Assistant Health Officer, left for Darjeeling on few days' leave on Saturday afternoon and is expected to return to Calcutta by the first of next month.

THE HUGHLI IN FLOOD.

The water is unusually high in the Hooghly at present and the Strand bank daily at high flood is a sight to see. The water reaches to the level of the roadway and in parts floods the street. The noses of cargo and other boats stand high above the level of the road and vessels tower aloft and look very imposing. In a short time, owing to the unprecedented height of the Ganges up-country town residents will probably see the entire length of the Strand Road, from Metcalf Hall to the Bank of Bengal under water at high water. This was the case in 1884, when the greater part of Northern Bengal was inundated owing to a great breach in the Lalkakari embankment, near Murshidabad.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 24.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia arrived here this morning,

SUEZ, SEPT. 24.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 25.

P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 26.

Orient steamer Oruba and French steamer Villedelaciotat from Suez arrived.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT LAMB.

SIMLA, SEPT. 26.

Lieutenant Lamb, 5th Dragoon Guards, died at Sydney on the 1st instant.

THE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals for improving the pay of Military Assistant Surgeons of the Subordinate Medical Department. The Service will be divided into four classes on Rs. 85,110 150 and 200 respectively, the existing class on Rs. 60 being abolished. Promotion will be after certain fixed periods of service, the highest class being attained after nineteen years' service instead of the present average of twenty-four

LEAVE AND RETIREMENTS.

Major A. F. Ferguson, I. M. S, has retired with effect from the 8th instant while Lieutenant E. L. F. Payne of the same service is transferred to temporary half pay from next November.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Wilkinson, R. E. has been granted one year's extension leave and Captain Lowry, 8th Madras Infantry, to the end of November next.

INDIAN RELIEFS.

Orders have issued for a detachmeni of weakly men of the Royal Scots to leave Rangoon in the Clive on 6th October, reaching Bombay on 17th and proceeding to Poona. A detachment of about 400 men of the Durham Light Infantry then leaves Bombay on the 20th October in the Dalhousie, reaching Rangoon on the 30th.

The departure of the Canning from Bombay for Aden with No. 8, Eastern, 18 Southern, and No. 4, Company Bombay Sappers, has consequently been postponed to the 19th October.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Heweat arrives shortly to join the Artillery in India.

Artillery Lieutenants Mair, Mullicen and Colvile have been ordered to join the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion.

Major F J Evelgs, Oxfordshire Light Infantry, to be Assistant Military Secretary to General Wolseley, about to command the Forces, Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Pollock, R. A., M. C., is ordered to Gibraltar as P. M. O., vice, Catherwood, appointed P. M. O. Bengal

Major J. A. G Sandford, R. A., M. C., proceeds home, having exchanged with Major J. R. Yourdi.

Captain A. B. Hinde, R. A., M. C., leaves India immediately, being transferred to the home establishment.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S ORDERS.

Lieutenant Luxmoore, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, has passed the Transport Departmental examination.

Bombay Hospital Assistants Balvant Shivaji and Lakshman Monjoor Nathkadle have qualified themselves for promotion.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

The York and Lancaster Regiment played to-day for the third time with the North Staffor's and once more drew neither side scoring though twenty minutes extras played. The Yorks had somewhat the better of the game, especially towards the close, when they attacked, hotly obtaining several corners. Dyson and Scholes almost scoring. Stafford's retaliated more than once, Brough and Ashley puttinng in several hot ones The defence of two goalkeepers, however, proved impregnable. The tie will be re-played for the fourth time to-morrow.

A tie was also played to-day by Black Watch vs. Jutogh Detachment and resulted in an easy win for the Highlanders by nine goals to one.

POONA FLOWER SHOW.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

POONA, SEPT. 26.

The Poona Flower Show was opened by Lord Sandhurst, this afternoon, without any formal ceremony. The attendance was good and the Show was better than any other previous years.

For the dinner table decorations for eight persons, arranged by a lady, in which Lord Sandhurst has given a prize, only three competed. The first prize was won by Mrs. Newnham Smith, the second by Mrs. Pottinger, and the third by Mrs. Sprott.

In Table Decorations by Native Servants, in which tha Hon. Mr. Moriarty has given a prize, the first prize was won by Mrs. Horne's butler and the second prize by Surgeon-Major Donnell's butler.

There were a good many competitiors in Cut Roses, in which Mr. Currimbhoy Ibrahim's garden gained several prizes.

Hand Bouquet arranged by a lady:—First prize was won by Mrs. Pottinger, second by Miss Kalleener, and the third by Mrs Bailie.

Vase of Flowers arranged by a lady:—Frst prize won by Miss James, second by Mrs. Page, and the third by Miss Saville.

Basket of Cut Flowers arranged by a lady:—First prize won by Mrs. Page, Second by Mrs. Pottinger.

Best Garden in the Show:—First prize awarded to the Empress Gardens, second prize Council Hall Gardens, and the third Band Gardens.

THE OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

The final tie of the Poona Open Polo Tournament was played before a very large crowd. The weather was threatening just before the end of the game. Afterwards a smart shower of rain fell. The Poona Horse comprised of Duffedar Imtiaz Ali, Messrs. Cooper and Raymond, Jamedar Mahomed Kader, back. Golconda consisted of as before, umpires being Captains Luard and Campbell. The game was capital from start to finish, and was well contested throughout. At the close of the play General Sir William Galbraith presented the cup to the Poona Horse, and congratulated them on their second win this year which, he said, he considered himself fortunate in being in time to witness it. Cheers were then called for the Poona Horse and the Golconda team and for General Galbraith. The following are a few details of the game:—The first chukker after crossing sticks the Poona Horse commenced defending from South and Golconda North. The former were soon on the field. Imtiaz Ali rushed and made a pretty beat, but was pluckily saved by Raymond who then succeeded and sent the ball between the flags and scored the first goal with a charge of horses. A smart skirmishing followed. Golconda worked with a splendid dribbling assault and the counters were pretty to watch, nothing extra being scored. The score was:—Poona horse one goal to Golconda's nil. Time—8min. 39sec. At the second chukker same tactics were repeated, Golconda having approached within dangerous proximity to the Poona Horse goal, when Oosman Jung drove in with long shot and scored a goal. A subsidiary by the Poona Horse was added. Score:—Poona Horse one goal one sub to Golconda's one goal. Time—4min. 49 sec. The third chukker ball being left in the middle Golconda soon took advantage and drove near their opponent's goal.

The Poona Horse were quickly on again and made, another goal. Time—5min. 18sec. At the fourth chukker on Golconda pressing hard upon the Poona Horse goal the pressure was relieved by the opportune intervention of Raymond, nothing being daunted, the assault was renewed and Mirza Baig sent a long shot which went straight for the goal but Golconda claimed foul, after some more good give-and-take play the chukker closed. Score:—The Poona Horse 2 goals 1 sub to Golconda's 1 goal. Time—5min. 38sec. At the fifth chukker the Poona Horse became the aggressor, who soon after the start in spite of every attempt forced the ball behind Golconda's goal line and on return saw these tactics reversed and Osman Jung in conjunction with Ahmed Ali rushed their opponent's goal and the threatened danger was averted by Mahomed Kader who carried the ball back, nothing being scored. Score as before. Time—4min. 40sec. At the sixth chukker at commencement Golconda again fouled their opponents and little later the Poona Horse did the same. A heavy storm having appeared, with a strong breeze blowing, it was impossible to follow the direction of the ball, but the game continued. The Poona Horse managed to score a subsidiary to their credit. Score:—Poona Horse 2 goals 2 subs to Golconda's 1 goal. Time—5min. 27sec. At the seventh chukker nothing of any importance occurred. Just towards the end the Poona Horse managed to add another goal with loud applause from the crowd of spectators. Score:—Poona Horse 3 goals 2 subs to Golconda's 1 goal. Time—3 min. 7 secs. The eighth chukker was played in hazy twilight. Nothing was added. The game closed in a win for the Poona Horse by 3 goals and 2 subs to Golconda's 1 goal. Time 2min. 23sec.

DURBAR AT BHUJ.

RECOGNITION OF A NATIVE OFFICIAL'S SERVICE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUJ, SEPT. 24.

A grand durbar was held yesterday at his Highness's palace, in honour of the investiture of Mr. Pestonjee Sorabjee Bhujwalla with the insignia of Khan Bahadur conferred upon him by the British Government, by order of his Highness the Rao Saheb. The Chief Minister made a speech eulogizing the meritorious services readered by the Khan Bahadur to the State in his capacity both as Baharvatia Officer in the past and as Plague Commissioner in the present. His Highness then handed over the *sanad* and presented the Khan Bahadur with a very costly and beautiful dress of honour. The Khan Bahadur, in reply, made a modest speech, thanking both the British Government and his Highness for their kind appreciation of his services, and the durbar broke up with the usual distribution of pan-goolab. To-day the Parsee Anjuman of Cutch also presented him with an address, enclosed in a beautiful silver casket, in the presence of a very large and influential gathering of Cutch officials and gentlemen. After this an evening entertainment was given in honour of the occasion by Rana Saheb Jalamsingji, the father-in-law of his Highness.

ROVERS ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INFANTRY VS. R A, KIRKEE.

An uninteresting game ended in a draw, 1 goal all. The Highlanders seem to like drawn games, and they will again have the pleasure of playing in the small hours of the morning. There was a very small amount of scientific play on either side, but a very great deal of rough charging and wild kicking. The Highlanders played a much better game in the second half than the first, and several times looked like scoring, but the gunners defended with great rigor and if their forwards got on the ball a bit quicker, they may yet pull off the match. There was nothing very remarkable about the play on either side, except perhaps the very large amount of head-work, which, more often than not, was a mistake. Play commenced fairly punctually at 5 o'clock and having the wind in their favor the gunners did most of the aggressive work and soon got a corner which however Edwards sent behind. From the kick out the Scotchmen got away and for a while gave their opponent's backs a good deal of trouble, but never got quite in a position to shoot, till from a corner kick Gibson sent in one which Brighthouse had to save. For a time the H. L. I. kept their opponents in their own half and might have scored more than once had they shot a little harder, it was a pity they did not make use of their opportunities for the gunners left wing got possession, and after an excellent dribble got clean away, and evading goal-keeper's rush gave their side the credit of first blood. Within a few minutes they nearly scored again, but Lynn fisted out and again Edwards sent the corner kick behind. The Highlanders almost immediately retaliated with a hot shot from Gibson, but Brighthouse was equal to the occasion. Within a few minutes Kirkee had two more shots, but neither was successful and they crossed over leading by one goal.

From restarting play until the finish of the game the Highlanders had much the best of it and after making the score 1 all from a penalty kick in front of goal, thy besieged their opponeng till the finish but were unable to add another point. The gunners defence was certainly good, though the kicking was at times very loose, and a good deal of scrambling play resulted. The halves were in too much of a hurry to kick and instead of feeding their forwards, shot at their opponents backs, who seldom failed to put the ball back in front of goal.

We understand that the draw will be played off to-morrow morning at 6-30 a.m.

TEAMS.

H. L. I.—Lynn, Doads, Logan, McLean, Lozzin Hampton, Bogie, Handyside, Dewar, Finlay, and Gibson.

R.A., Kirkee.—Brighthouse, King, Taylor, Edwards, Foresight, Bamber, Martin, Kitts, Rushworth, Woolnough, and McKday.

THE DURAND TOURNAMENT.

VOLUNTEER "B." TEAM VS. JUTOGH DETACHMENT OF NORTH STAFFORD REGT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 24.

This tie was played off on Tuesday, 22nd September. Play commenced at 5-2 p.m. and Gutogh immediately attacked. Davies on the left going great guns, but Reid and Connell repelled successfully. At 5-13 the Volunteers were attacking and continued to press till 5-17. At 5-22 a fine centre by Duffy was beautifully cleared by Bateman, and a minute later the Staffords were attacking strongly and continued to do so until 5-29, when Broadhurst headed into the net, thus registering the first goal for the Jutogh Detachment. Just before the interval a fine passing movement by Hill, Bosworth-Smith and Stares should have resulted in a score, but nothing came of it.

After the interval play began at 5-37, and almost immediately Jones scored a second goal for the North Staffords and at 5-41 Pryor notched a third goal. The Volunteers after this did better and a determined attack on the Stafford goal resulted in a corner at 5-45, another corner following five minutes later, and at 5-52 a grand centre by Hill but just missed scoring. Three minutes later, however, Davies shot a fourth goal for the Staffords. At 6 p.m. the Volunteers were again pressing hard but their forwards failed to seize openings. They continued to attach and at 6-6 p.m. Bateman, the North Stafford goalkeeper, was injured in a rush for goal and had to retire, the Volunteers pressing for the last five minutes, but not succeeding in making anything, the Jutogh Detachment thus winning by four goals to love.

In the Jutogh team Pryor replaced Barnham. For the Volunteers, Connell, Weston, F. Goldstein and Captain Stares played best.

NEW CLUB VS. 19TH LANCERS.

The draw between these teams was also played off on the 22nd and resulted in a win for the New Club by one goal to love. Play commenced at 3-32 p.m. The Lancers began by attacking, but the New Club soon had the best of the exchanges and should have scored. At 3-36 p.m. they obtained a corner but nothing came of it. At 3-51 Thorpe shot a goal, but the Lancers came away briskly after it and nearly succeeded in scoring. At 3.56 Angelo lost a good chance by shooting wide.

Play recommenced at 4.8 after the interval, and the New Club soon obtained a corner but nothing came of it. They continued attacking and at 4-18 obtained another corner also without result. At 4.21 Williams cleared his goal in fine style. At 4.30 the Lancer left wing lost a good chance and from this to call of time the Lancers pressed but did not succeed in equalising.

YORK AND LANCASTERS *VS* NORTH STAFFORDS.

A DRAWN GAME.

This hard fought match took place on the afternoon of 23rd September. Play began at seven minutes to five. The York and Lancasters had the better of the exchanges at the start, and at 5 p.m. obtained two corners in quick succession which however were cleared. At 5-3 the Staffords looked dangerous and at 5-7 a centre by Lees enabled McGann to make a good effort to score. The ball was almost immediately after at the other end and Wilkinson only just failed to put it through. At 5-12 the Staffords attacked and continued doing so until 5-18, two minutes later coming again and obtaining a corner without result. A minute later the York and Lancasters returned the compliment, but just as the whistle went for half time the Staffords came again

Play recommenced at 5-29 and a pretty bit of play between Topham and Butcher ended in the latter shooting strongly, a corner resulting, quickly followed by another. Then the Staffords got down the field and obtained a corner, followed by a second at 5-37, but at 5-40 Tagg lost a good chance of scoring for the York. Then Tittle for the Staffords got in a good centre which Lees spoilt. At 5-44 Revill, the York goalkeeper, cleared beautifully, and again at 5-47. But at 5-49 Topham, and a minute later Tagg lost grand chances of scoring. At 5-54 and again two minutes later the Yorks cleared their goal of great attacks, the Stafford forwards lacking combination, whereas their opponents were exceptionally good in this respect. Extra time was then played, the game being resumed at 6 p.m., when both goals were attacked in turn. At 6-13 the Staffords obtained a corner without result, while just on time the Yorks almost scored with a shot from the right. Nothing, however, having been made on either side, the contest ended in a draw.

In the York and Lancaster team Wilkinson replaced Waterson, and in the Stafford team Ashley replaced Hopley, the names being otherwise as already given.

SIMLA NOTES.

A CHANGE OF VISITORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 21.

At earliest dawn the snows gleam out upon the horizon, and through the whole quiet autumn day they shine in the sunlight, for the rains are now entirely over and the crisp still beauty of the Indian summer of the Himalayas is upon us. And on Jakko the leaves are turning to rich golds and browns, and the cicada pipes to his mate, and the month that alike hill captain and Simla maid delight in has begun. It is one which starts in the middle of September, for with the 15th October the drill season in the plains recommences and subaltern and hill captain, major and gorgeous lieutenant-colonel may tarry no longer but must give place to more substantial lawyer and civilian, merchant and broker, who are already beginning to arrive to breathe the purer air of the hills, for a space.

The event of the week has, of course, been the Durand Tournament, which has attracted nearly everybody in Simla who could get away in time to witness the matches, the Mall being one long stream of ponies and rickshaws on afternoons when play has been in progress, the two draws in the first round stimulating the already exceedingly keen popular interest taken in the contest. Particulars of the various games which have so far been played have already appeared in your columns. I may remark, however, that the comparatively easy win of the North Staffords over the Somserets, who are the holders of the Murree Cup, was a considerable surprise, and, coming in connection with the overwhelming victory, by eight goals to love, of the Black Watch over the 16th Lancers, would seem to leave the issue practically between the North Staffords and this Highland regiment, which, it will be remembered, won the Durand Tournament here last year; though chance is always so important an element in competitions of the kind that it is never safe to prophesy. In any case, Captain Stares, to whose excellent arrangements the success of the meeting is so chiefly due, is to be congratulated upon the great interest of the contest, which bids fair to be a record one in this respect.

The A. D. C. have been again to the front this week, that lively comedy "The Home Secretary" having been drawing large and appreciative audiences, who have been too much interested to complain of the protraction of the piece due to the unavoidable difficulty in a theatre so cramped for space of changing the somewhat elaborate scenery required. Captain Baker-Carr takes the part of Morris Locaile, alias Dangerfield the Dynamitard, who is badly wanted by the police, and has found shelter, in the guise of a man about town, in the bosom of the family of the very Home Secretary (Mr. Jacob) himself, where he is a little more than a friend to the charming Rhoda (Mrs. Wheler), the Home Secretary's somewhat neglected wife. The first scene hangs perhaps a little, but from the time when the acute old lawyer (General Morton) comes upon the stage and half sees through the Nihilist's secret, interest never flags, the closing act, where the latter is caught trying to abstract papers from the Home Secretary's office box, and where he confesses his identity in order to prevent a break between Rhoda and her husband, being as powerful a bit of representation as Simla has seen this season. The love making between pretty Esme Bramerton (Miss Wheler) and the young attache (Captain Pollen) successfully relieves the situation, and the way these young people get out of the difficulty with the capital old grandmother (Mrs. Flood-Murray) who wants to marry off the girl to wicked Lord Blaver (Captain Hollway) is scarcely less effective than the laughable expose of the latter's amourous failings brought about by the naughty but none the less delightful Mrs. Thorpe Didsbury (Mrs. Tyler) and her gouty old husband, Captain Strachey.

The waits between the acts were undoubtedly too long, but the scenery was so good that it was worth the delay required to get it into place, and altogether the piece was a great success. It is to be followed by "The Mountebanks" which will presumably close what has been an excellent season for the A.D.C. which, under Captain Hollway's management, has admirably fulfilled its role by affording an immense amount of innocent amusement to a great many people up here, not excluding, I hope, the numerous actors and actresses who have unselfishly devoted their time and much hard work to the undertaking.

On Tuesday took place the bazaar and cafe chantant got up by Mrs. Sanders in aid of that deserving institution, the Mayo School, which, I hear, has profited by the substantial sum of Rs. 6,300, the cafe chantant organised by Colonel and Mrs. Thomson in connection with the bazaar having alone made something like six hundred rupees. Preparations on an even larger scale are now progressing for the Fancy Fete in aid of the Ripon Hospital, which takes place early next month, and bids fair to be one of the biggest things of its kind attempted in India.

THE PRESIDENCY MATCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to say, in reply to "J. S. T." that he misconstrues me when he says that my figures about the Parsis are incorrect. I distinctly stated in my last that the Parsis have exhibited indifferent form since the year 1892 which as being the zenith of their cricketing fame I had not taken into calculation. I therefore repeat that since the year 1893 which saw the commencement of their deterioration the Parsis have won only three matches. I do admit that the presence of Pavri in their ranks might have given a different aspect to Parsi cricket. But if your correspondent will look at the defeats which the Presidency have administered to the Parsis he will find that the presence of Pavri could hardly have converted these defeats into victories. With the exception of their defeat at Poona in 1893 by two wickets all the defeats of the Parsis have been very decisive, viz. once by 9 wickets (the first innings of the Presidency was declared closed with the loss of 4 wickets for 264 runs), once by 87 runs (the Presidency second innings having been declared closed with the loss of 2 wickets for 85 runs), once by 10 wickets and thrice by an innings and some odd runs. I don't mean to deny that with the exception of one the Parsi victories have also been decisive. The Parsis are 3 matches to the bad and far from it being a child's play to wipe off this debt, as your correspondent fondly imagines, it would be augmented even to 10 matches in the course of a quinquennium if Parsi cricket stands on its present low level. Your correspondent insinuates that the Presidency owed most of their victories to the occasional absence of Gagrat, Bapasola and Writer from the ranks of the Parsis. Gagrat is not at all an important factor in the successs of the Parsis as is evidenced by the fact that his batting average in the Presidency matches is a little over 10. As a bowler he is a total failure in the Presidency matches at least; no doubt he is a brilliant fieldsman but that does not count very much. Bapasola has been generally found to do well only when his side is winning. He is rarely useful at a pinch and therefore would not have enabled his side to win on the two or three occasions when in his absence it suffered defeats. As regards Writer he was the best Parsi bowler up to 1894, but since that year he has deteriorated considerably and is now only a shadow of his former self, so that I don't think his presence would have done anything to avert the two defeats which the Parsis experienced in 1893. The only other match from which Writer was absent was the Poona Match of 1893 but considering the severe defeat (an innings and 35 runs) which the Parsis sustained, I think his presence would only have been useful in mitigating the severity of the defeat. Let me add that Gagrat, Writer, Bapasola, and perhaps Pavri put together are not such important factors in the success of the Parsis as Greig alone is in the success of the Presidency. In the face of the recent heavy defeats of the Parsis "J. S. T." only insults the cricketing prowess of the Europeans by saying that it is mere child's play for such brilliant (!) cricketers as the Parsis to wipe off the debt of 3 matches which they owe to the Presidency. The epithet "brilliant" which your correspondent has the boldness to apply to the Parsi cricketers is entirely falsified by their weak exhibition in the last two matches. There is not a single brilliant batsman among the Parsis with the exception perhaps of Mistri whose batting average in the Presidency matches is only about 15, whereas Daruvala, their next best bat, has only an average of about 14. What a striking contrast between this and Greig's splendid batting average of 57 for twelve completed innings and Pavri's of 33. The fielding of the Parsis was certainly brilliant a long while ago, but now with a few notable exceptions it is generally mediocre and the same remark applies to their bowling. I think the above considerations will convince "J. S. T." of the inferiority of the Parsis and the consequent advisability of the suspension of the Presidency until the Parsis gain back their former laurels in cricket now,—alas!—temporarily lost.—Yours, &c.,

A PARSI.

THE CZAR AS A MESSENGER OF PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It behoves our Government to keep a bright look out on the proceedings of Russia. The Emperor's desire for the Powers to disarm only applies apparently to Europe and not to the Far East as I read in the *North China Herald* of the 29th of August 1898. It appears that the Russians have about 25,000 soldiers between New-chang and Port Arthur. They have landed over 100 new big guns and are building up forts, etc., very quickly. A large number of Chinese and Russians are at work on the forts, wharves, etc. at Port Arthur and Talienwan whilst the dock at Port Arthur has been enlarged. The correspondent further writes: I saw over 200 men making canvas tents for the men who have not got outhouses. Wherever one goes now one finds Russian soldiers all over the country both on the main road and inland and surveying for the railway is going on in various places. When the railway is completed Russia will make another important step forward. They have thirteen men of war now guarding their new acquisitions between Port Arthur and Talienwan.

The Russians always upheld that speech was given to people to conceal their thoughts and intentions and the way they try to practise on the credulity of the English is most barefaced. Not only are they trying to hoodwink us in China but their forward policy in Persia is bound to give us trouble for which we are quite unprepared.

The French in China are also scoring against us. We checked them in their attempted acquisition of Foochow, but they would appear to have gained their ends by diplomacy as the same paper points out that "it is stated on very reliable authority that an agreement has been concluded between the French and Chinese Governments, whereby the former are to be allowed to use the docks and Arsenal of Foochow for the purpose of carrying out repairs to their fleet." It is to be hoped that the British ships of war will take care of our friends. In a former letter I endeavoured to point out the great importance of Foochow as it dominates the channel between the mainland of China and the Island of Formosa. I notice also that it is stated that Nagasaki was greatly excited on the 22nd August by the arrival at 9 a.m. of the "Centurion," Admiral Seymour "Victorious" "Narcissus" and "Handy" with orders to coal immediately and leave again for Wai-hai-wei At 4 p.m the blue-jackets set to work to help the Japanese coal passers and the bands were kept playing relieving each other all the time to encourage the men and the coaling was completed and the squadron under weigh again by 6 p.m.

The German steamer "Crefeld" has arrived at Shanghai from Hamburg with about 500 German troops on board for Kiachau so they seem all to be thoroughly prepared for disarmament.

In another paragraph of the *North China Herald* it states that in a Peking Despatch a Censor has memorialised the Throne to open the whole maritime and Yangtze riparian ports of the Empire to international commerce in order to prevent once for all further encroachments on the integrity of the Empire by the applications of Foreign Powers for naval bases, &c., and that the Emperor has ordered the Koong-li-Yamen and the High Imperial Commissioners of the Payang and Nanyang administration to consult with the Viceroys and Governors of the Provinces concerned on the question for report to the Throne. If this be conceded the mill trade in Bombay in yarns will be greatly benefited.

One must be thankful to see by the last mail that one man in France has arisen in Mr. Gobier to combat the demon of Anglophobia which has of late years taken possession of the French nation. The Russian proposals of disarmament however have dispeled all illusion as to Russia being able to help France to a recovery of Alsace-Lorraine and indeed Mr. Gobier clearly points out that Russia never intended to help the French Government in that matter. Russia has been of late essentially Germanised and whatever British statesmen may think to the contrary the two countries will act in unison. Nobody that has any knowledge of Eastern affairs will believe that the action of Germany in Turkey has not the covert approval of Russia, or that the forward policy of the Germans at Keachow in China was not prearranged. The destruction of Turkey by the "Ooster Reich" is clearly notified in the ominous words in reply to the question of disarmament." No, Austria's tendency is to the Balkan States and the East, the East meaning Constantinople.—It is not to be supposed that the German nation will cease pressing Austria to fulfil its destiny as the "Ooster Reich" and acquire territories Eastwards, the covert design of Germany being to seize the German speaking provinces of Austria. The Sultan of Turkey will one day have the same awakening in regard to the designs and friendship of Germany as France has now experienced in reference to Russia. It is galling to Germans to think that the English public, from peer to peasant, sympathised with France in her war with Germany and was utterly opposed to the dismemberment of France and if after that war France and England had joined hands and become allied together they might have controlled the destinies of Europe. England is France's natural ally in the advance of civilization. Russia only advances for selfish ends to seize territory in order that she may exclude other nations from markets that should be open to the whole world. The Arabian papers notify that the Shah of Persia is about to visit Constantinople and the reason is mooted that the Shah of Persia is very much afraid of Russian aggression.—Yours, &c.,

J. P. NIXON, Major-General.

Hyderabad Deccan, Sept 22.

MILITARY NEWS.

The following appointments are made:—

18th Bengal Infantry.—Captain Renton, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Fraser, transferred to the Temporary half-pay list. Lieutenant Lushington to be Wing Officer, vice Renton, and to remain seconded whilst employed in the Commissariat Department. Lieutenant Pryce, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, vice Lushington.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Lieutenant Plant, 13th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

4th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant Thomas, officiating Wing Officer, 6th Bombay Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

9th Madras Infantry.—Captain Firth to be Wing Commander, vice Captain Jackson transferred to the 23th Madras Infantry. Lieutenant Peart, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Powell, seconded for employment in the Assam Military Police.

23th Madras Infantry.—Major Lowry, 2nd-in Command, to be Commandant, vice Preston, vacated. Captain Dawes, to be 2nd-in Command, vice Lowry. Captain Jackson, Wing Commander, 9th Madras Infantry, transferred in the same capacity vic Dawes.

20th Bombay Infantry.—2nd Lieutenant Ellis, officiating Wing Officer, 9th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

24th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Chauncy, Wiltshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer.

23th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Chenevix Trench, Supernumerary, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Barrett, seconded for employment with the Hongkong Regiment.

Capt Tancock, R. A., Hongkong, has been ordered to proceed to India.

The Commander-in-Chief, on his journey from Simla to Bombay, next month, will be accompanied by the Adjutant-General, the Quarter-Master-General and the whole of his Personal Staff.

Captain Wingate, 14th Bengal Lancers, has passed the examination in Chinese.

Major Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, Madras Command, vice Major Wood, officiating as an Assistant Adjutant-General.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Lieutenant Lees, 4th Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, vice Captain Barne, appointed Wing Commander pro tem.

Colonel J. E. Sandeman has been permitted by the Secretary of State to reside out of India on vacating his appointment in the Civil Department.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. SALAZIE.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Salazie sailing for Marseilles, at noon to-day:—

FOR ADEN—Mr and Mrs Riviere and child

FOR SUEZ—Mr Gotzfeni

FOR PORT SAID—Mr Mickall

FOR MARSEILLES,

Mr Le Moulleo	Mrs Agmar, mother, aunt and 5 children
Mr Landreat	Major and Mrs H Minchin and 2 infants
Mr Brusmot	Mr R S MacDonall
Mr F Parriols	Mr Goldstein
Mr Roldan	Mr S Mookerjee
Mr and Mrs Chauleur	Bishop of Dacaun
Mr Pianelli	Mrs Dunk and 2 infants
Mr and Mrs Megoling and three children	Mrs Druyster
Miss Wissing	Mrs A F C Puneatel
Mr Chaulet	Capt Smith
Mr J M de silva	Mr D L L Lobo
Mrs A May and 3 children	Mr Ulrich
Mrs H Light, child and infant	Mr A French
Capt V Ormsby	
Mr Mark Jones	

THE SITUATION IN CHINA.

THE PROPOSED REFORMS.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPTS IN NUMBER.

REBELLION IN KUANGSI.

THE RETIREMENT OF LI HUNG CHANG.

The China Mail yesterday brought much interesting matter concerning the state of affairs in the Celestial Empire at the beginning of the present month. The press of Shanghai and Hongkong were inclined to ridicule the proposed reforms. The leading Shanghai paper reminded its readers of the American story of the proposal to build a new jail, when the townspeople resolved.—First, that we will have a new jail; secondly, that the new jail shall be built of the materials in the old one; and thirdly, that the old jail shall stand till the new one is built."

That, remarks our contemporary, seems a difficult undertaking, yet it is just such an undertaking that is proposed in the reconstruction of China. It continues:—The political system of China is obsolete and rickety; a new order of things is needed most desperately, but we do not want revolution with its attendant iconoclasm to overturn the foundations of society and government in order that a newer and better system may be put in its place. If the process were to be merely a mechanical one, such would be the only course to be taken and we would have indeed a new system, though not necessarily a better one. It is much to be feared that many of those who are dissatisfied with the existing order have no clearer conception than this of the work to be done. This is true of the present movement in Kwangsi. There is apparently no other aim than revenge and, were the rebels to succeed, they would not replace the present Government with another simply of similar pattern which in turn would probably be of very similar corrupt as the present. Many of the soon be as co[illegible] broad acquire these views, that young men who go [illegible] reform. They imbibe Western political notions and at once become imbued with the idea that they are prophets sent to proclaim to their fellow-countrymen the coming of a new kingdom. Their zeal indeed is commendable, but it is not always according to knowledge. Their desire to save their country is most laudable, but the means employed, the organization of secret societies and the preaching of rebellion attempts

prove upon all things that we have learned; let us eliminate the crust of neglect that has accumulated on our systems, and

CAST AWAY THE SHACKLES WHICH BIND US.

In a word, let us evolve useful things out of those which hitherto have been useless, and let us seek able instructors to fashion the materials in our possession. With these objects in view let us strive towards advancement and progress. A great university should be built in the capital as a first example of our aims, and be made the model for the capitals of the provinces to copy. Hence, it is of the utmost importance to commence work thereon at once. We therefore command the Princes and Ministers of our Grand Council to consult with the Princes and Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen and report upon this matter of establishment with all speed. To whosoever may desire to join and partake of the privileges of this University the doors will be open. They shall be open to the various members of all degrees belonging to the Hanlin Academy; to the secretaries and under-secretaries of the Six Boards and Nine Ministries to the officers of the Imperial Guards doing duty at the great gates of the Palaces; to all expectant Taotais, prefects, sub-prefects, district magistrates, and those lower in rank; to the heirs and scions of distinguished Ministers of the Court and elsewhere; to the youths of Banner lineage (Manchus, Mongols, and Hanchun, or Chinese Bannermen) to the heirs and holders of patents of hereditary nobility to the sons of high military officers—in fact to all who desire it will be given any privilege and instruction that the new University of Peking can provide. We earnestly hope that all will eagerly take advantage of the modern education now opened to them, so that in time we may have many able and willing helpers in the great and arduous work before us of putting our country on a level with the best of the Western powers. Let every one listen to and obey these our sincere and earnest words, and let it be known that this edict is specially for all our subjects.

THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S DIGNITY.

A rescript follows this warning. Ministers and others that the reference to aged statesmen was not to apply to the Empress Dowager.

From henceforth says the text, all Ministers of the Court, Manchus or Chinese, who may hereafter be graciously rewarded by H. I. M. the Empress Dowager with promotion and advance in rank are required to send up memorials thanking H. I. M. for her bounty. We hereby also command all our Viceroys and Governors, Tartar-Generals, Assistant Military Governors, and Manchu Brigade-Generals upon receipt of this our edict, to send up to H. I. M. the Empress Dowager memorials of thanks as above.

A FILIP FOR WENG TUNG-HO.

There is to be no frivoling as witness the following:—

Weng Tung-ho, Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Board of Revenue, has not done his duties of late, to our satisfaction nor in harmony with his fellow Ministers in the capital. For this reason he has lost the confidence and respect of those around him and, in consequence, we have received a large number of memorials denouncing him to us. Moreover whenever we have summoned him before us to ask him questions and advice concerning matters of State he has displayed disrespect to us, showing at will anger or joy, forgetful of the august presence before whom he knelt, and revealing such recklessness and disregard of consequences as to plainly show that he is unfit to deal with high matters of State. Indeed, his conduct deserved that he should be arrested, examined, and severely punished; but we remembered the time when he was our Tutor in the Yu Oh'ing Palace for so many years and we therefore softened towards him, not desiring to treat him too harshly. We therefore command Weng T'ung-ho forth with to resign his many posts and return at once to his native bity as a mark that we wish to save him from further harm.

This was a Special Edict and following it was a whip up for his nobility:—

The other day we issued a decree commanding the Imperial Clan Court to recommend to us members of the Imperial House, such as Princes of the various Orders, and Dukes, who decided to improve their minds and education by travelling abroad. As the Princes and Dukes are near kinsmen of ours and we often have them with us, we will be better able to select ourselves the persons for this purpose than the said Imperial Clan Court, hence there will be no need for the said Court to do so. But such members of the Imperial House and other princely families below Prince or Duke who shall desire to travel abroad, who are ambitious of achieving great deeds and have the talent to do so, we command the said Court to recommend to us in the manner already prescribed by us, namely by a competetive examination.

A MUDDLE HEADED MAGISTRATE.

Reforms in officialdom were being already effected as witness the subjoined decree:—

We have received a memorial from the Censor Tseng Tsung-yen dwelling upon the necessity of encouraging arts, sciences, and modern agriculture in the Empire, and also a postscript memorial recommending the establishment of mining schools throughout the provinces, etc. We hereby command the Tsungli Yamen to deliberate upon the above questions and report to us at once.

We have received a memorial from Kung Shou, acting Viceroy of Szechuan and Tartar General of Chengtu, complaining that the tardiness of the appearance of the Provincial Treasurer-elect of the said province is delaying the business of that department and praying that the said Treasurer-elect, Wang Chih-chun, be ordered to his post as soon as possible. We hereby command Chang Chih-tung, Viceroy of the Hukuang provinces, and Tan Chi-hsun, Governor of Hupeh, to hasten the said Wang Chih-chun and order him to start with all haste for his post, from Wuchang. Let there be no further delay. The Censors Sung Peh-lu and Yang Cheng-hsiu have jointly accused Hsu Ying-kuei, President of the Board of Rites, of persisting in his bigoted conservatism and endeavouring to obstruct the new *regime* of progress and reformation ordered by us. We hereby command the accused Minister to look over in detail the various charges made against him and answer us at the first opportunity, categorically. Chang Ju-mei, Governor of Shantung, denounces one Ko Hung-en, magistrate of Feihsien, Shantung for having neglected to investigate into a case of robbery upon the property of a commoner under his jurisdiction, but on the contrary wrongfully punished the latter on the ground of having given a false report of robbery, insomuch that this victim of robbers and in officials in his despair of getting justice committed suicide, etc. This is a most despicable instance of muddle-headedness and stupidity on the part of the accused magistrate that we have ever heard of, and we hereby cashier him at once as a warning to others.

LITERARY EXAMINATIONS.

The subjoined decree has reference to the proved method of conducting examinations:—

Our dynasty at the commencement followed the institutions of the previous Ming dynasty in examining literary students in the *Confucian Analects* for degrees; but during the reign of the late Emperor Kang Hsi the system of examination in *wenchang* was abandoned and short essays were substituted instead. This, however, did not last long, for a reversion was made to the old style of literary examinations by means of *wenchang*. At that time it appeared scholars proficient in the system of ancient history and brilliancy of style in *belles lettres* and ability to search and compare ancient lore with that of their own times. Hence that reign was celebrated for the number of learned and brilliant scholars who proved their worth in a practical manner. But of late, all this has declined, scholars affected to stick to classical style and an undue weight being given to this we consequently had many fraudulent practices in the system of examinations, while everything was characterised by the mere desire of attaining to a certain point only so as to qualify for a degree, insomuch that it was difficult to find a man deeply learned beyond the degree he was being examined for. Of course, frauds, abounded, and, on the other hand, examiners gave degrees without discrimination. To this deplorable state have we come now. But to attain solid and practical education, adequate to the times we live in, we must cast away all empty and obsolete customs, nor can we advance true talent by following the old regime. We therefore now command that for the future, beginning from the present time, in all examinations whether for the licentiate, M.A. or Doctor's degree, all candidates are to be examined in short essays from the "Confucian Analects" instead of the old custom of writing "wenchang." As to how such matters are to be dealt with we hereby command the Board of Rites to decide upon a system of rules to govern future literary examinations. We have been compelled to issue this decree because our examinations have degenerated to the lowest point and we see no other way to remedy matters than by changing entirely the old methods of examination for a new course of competition. Still scholars must not forget to continue to study the *Confucian Analects* and the *Classics* as the root of their education, from whence they are to write short practical essays suitable to the times we live in. Let us all try to reject empty and useless knowledge, which has no practical value in the crisis we are passing through.

OLD AND USELESS CUSTOMS.

On this subject a further rescript was issued:—

(1) At the present crisis when we are desirous of reforming the general system of our government, as well as of examinations, we must all be careful to avoid being suspected of nourishing a love of old and useless customs and trying to find excuses to retain them. The other day we commanded the Princes and Ministers of the Grand Council to consult with the Princes and Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen concerning what should be done to make an Imperial University of Peking a success and an example and model to the colleges to be established in each provincial capital. But these Princes and Ministers appear to be dallying with questions and hence, so far, we have received no reports from them. We now command all concerned to hasten on with their consultation and report with all speed to us. Let there be no more unmeaning delays in the matter.

(2) Hereafter in all matters that are commanded to be handed to our Ministers to deliberate over, they should without delay ask the opinions of their Secretaries in their deliberations, and then hasten to make their report thereon to us. But if in the future here be still further delays in reporting to us and an overstepping of the limit allowed by law, we promise to punish the delinquents most severely and shall show no more leniency.

POLITICAL INTRIGUE AT PEKING.

LI HUNG CHANG DISMISSED FROM OFFICE

Hongkong, September 9.

Under this heading the *China Mail* writes in a prophetic vein:—

One more shuffle of the ministerial cards has been made at Peking, one more the political wire-pullers have set the puppets dancing, once more the Machiavel of Chinese politics—the Chinese Bismarck, as he was wont to be designated—is dismissed from office and from the August Presence. Such is the good news that reaches us from Peking. Li Hung Chang, at one time the hope of China, has been dismissed from his official position as the Chinese capital and if his fall is the prelude of an cleaner political system (and it could scarcely be more corrupt than at present) then it will be welcomed by all who have the welfare of China at heart. It is well known by all who have an acquaintance with the inner life at Peking and with the political wire-pulling that passes for diplomacy with the Chinese Ministers of State, that since his visit to Europe, and probably for a year or two before, Li Hung Chang has been in the pay of Russia. Russian roubles have smoothed the diplomatic path of Russian representatives at Pekin. Li Hung Chang's palm has been 'crossed' in order to move the oracle, and that not once, nor twice, but many times. Literally, he has

SOLD HIS COUNTRY FOR FOREIGN GOLD.

There was a belief that he of all China's so-called statesmen was the most reputable; he was 'the honest John' of the China party. But recent revelation have revealed Li in a new light. To him, and, in a measure, to the late Prince Kung, Russia owes her present position in China, her gradual, glacier-like grip upon the northern territory, and her recent diplomatic successes at the Peking Court. Now, it would seem, a turn in the wheel of fortune has revealed to the Emperor, or whoever is the actual ruler of China, or whoever is interested or patriotic enough to show any concern for the future of their country, that Li was not the true friend of China; but that he was allowing Russia to gain an ascendency not in consonance with the true interests of China. We have to await further details from the north before we can tell to what agency Li must attribute his fall. There was a recent rumour that Li Hung Chang owed much to the persistency of the British Minister, who is still soldier enough to say unpleasant truths unpleasantly, was endeavouring to procure his recall. It would be more than interesting were we to learn that Sir Claude Macdonald had assisted in revealing the true Li and thus encompassed his downfall. Whatever the causes that have contributed to this welcome change, it is

PERHAPS TOO SOON TO HULLO.

Past experience teaches us that Li Hung Chang is as slippery as he is corrupt; he has managed to wriggle out of a tight hole before now, and he may, by some fortunate squirm, again escape the fate he deserves and regain his foothold. From the straws that have shown the political drift at the capital, we predicate that in some way or other British pressure has helped to bring about this highly important "denouement"; and we hope it is the first step towards the rehabilitation of British prestige among the Chinese. There have been so many false stars, that we can scarcely realise that China may have at last started in earnest on the race of progress and enlightenment; but if this can be taken in conjunction with the Imperial Edicts for the wholesale cutting down of superfluous offices through out the country and the attempts to introduce Western education, it is not improbable that we are as last to witness the onward movement of Chinese people towards a purer public series, a higher ideal of public and domestic life, and a better realisation of the benefits of modern civilisation.

THE REBELLION IN THE TWO KWANGS.

A Canton correspondent on September 2nd writes:—News of the spread of the insurrection is coming in fast and various from all parts of the Two Kwangs. From Canton to Wuchow and from the latter place to the borders of Yunnan the movement is developing alarming proportions, even as far south as Hainan and the vicinity of Swatow the Triad and White Lilly Societies are effectively stirring up the long-dormant embers of the Taiping Revolt, thereby causing the local authorities much trouble and anxiety. Happily the rebels are drawing off from the hills to north and west of Canton, having, apparently, either been "bought off" by the opulent officials in the capital or ascertained that any fighting in the around Canton will be sure to result in immediate intervention by certain Great Powers, whose gunboats would easily render their occupation of the city or any of its suburbs anything but pleasant.

THE SITUATION IN HAINAN

is critical. Over a thousand insurgents took possession of the American Mission house at Kingchow and made it their head quarters, the missionaries fleeing to Hoihow where they placed themselves under the protection of Mr. Butler, the British Consul. Three days later 1,000 Imperial troops attacked the rebels, droving them into the country killing fifty and wounding about 200. The rebels are according to latest accounts, mustering their forces with intent to re-capture Kingchow and advance on and occupy Hoihow. The mandarins have appealed to the Viceroy for reinforcements and in response to urgent representations by the American missionaries Consul Bedloe has repeatedly urged that troops be sent from Canton to suppress the revolt and reinstate the American mission stations. There seems little prospect of the High Authorities despatching troops from Canton. They have about 4,000 men in the field to the west of Wuchow, in Kwangsi province, while to the East of Canton and in the neighbourhood of Pakhoi they have considerable forces, composed of Tartar and Hunan troops. Still the Black Flag Chief moves not, a finger to aid in pacifying the Two Kwangs. There is

BAD NEWS FROM SWATOW.

It reached here in the form of a special report by American missionaries in that district and is as follows:—In Anheng, Chao-yang district, a placard was posted up three weeks ago notifying native converts that they must meet together for the purpose of "worshipping the foreigners' God." This is a flagrant breach of Treaty Rights, and although the mandarins were asked to contradict the allegations of the gentry they have failed to do so. The whole of the districts around Swatow are in a very unsettled state, and we apprehend that a big storm in brewing—a state of affairs similar to the terrible condition of thirty years ago, before the late General Fang, invested with the power of life and death, went through the region and pacified it by beheading about 4000 of the leaders of clan fights and bands of marauders who invested the whole region. When, last spring, General Tsang was sent up from Canton armed with punitive powers equal to those held by General Fang, the turbulent elements were soon possessed of wholesome dread and the threatening storm passed away; but since General Tsang has been recalled to Canton to aid in the uppression of rebellion in Kwangsi there has been a marked increase of crimes of every description and the situation is now worse than when he arrived on the scene. Numerous secret societies are springing up in every direction, numbering thousands and tens of thousands, and composed in their early stages of the lawless elements of the population, all bent on intimidation and blackmail as a means of acquiring the "sinews of war." Robberies are very frequent and are often committed in broad daylight. The mandarins seem utterly powerless either to give protection or mete out justice even if so inclined.

In conclusion the missionaries say: "It is not difficult to foresee that it is certain to lead in the near future to serious trouble which will endanger life and property."

The extra strain upon the officials resources and the growing difficulties of the situation is causing a number of them to resign, and now we learn that the Namhoi Magistrate has gone clean off his head, and became so violent that it was necessary to place him under guard. This may be a trick to shirk responsibility, for vicious misgovernment; but I'm inclined to credit the report because I know the officials are one and all at their wit's-end are getting stirred up all the time by unpleasant telegr ams from the Central Government.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere. at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	3
	Fort, Northern	2	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	5	2	
	Chuckla	1	0	37
	Umarkhady	7	3	
	Dongri	7	2	
C	Market	3	0	
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	1	32
	Khara Talao	1	0	
	Kumbharwada	4	1	
D	Khetwadi	0	1	
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	5
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	
	Tarwady	0	1	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	1	29
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	
	Sewree	0	0	7
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	
	Worlee	1	0	5
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	0
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		1	
	Darlasthan		1	
	Modykhana		1	
	3rd Bholwada		1	26
	Modh & Parwad		2	
	Kapole & Lad Joint,		1	
	Maratha		8	
	Total	32	29	144
	Total plague deaths to date	31,958	27,319	
	Same date last year	9	6	98

POOR MEN'S HOUSES IN DONGREE.

The following petition of the owners of houses, situate at Nowrojee Hill otherwise known as Dongree, has been addressed to the Governor-in-Council:—

Most Humbly Sheweth.—That your petitioners are owners of certain houses situate at Nowroji Hill otherwise known as Dongri (Bombay) and beg respectfully to lay before your Excellency the following grievances they are at present suffering under, and which they earnestly hope your Excellency will adopt some means of redressing. That in accordance with section I of the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, your petioners have been served with notices by the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay calling upon them to make certain alterations in their houses and informing them that should they fail to comply with the requisitions contained in the said notices, their houses will be pronounced unfit for human habitation. Your petitioners humbly submit that the alterations suggested are such that men of opulence only can afford to have them carried out and that they would entail upon your petitioners an enormous expenditure which their circumstances render it practically impossible for them to meet. Your petitioners beg also to point out that the alterations suggested involve important structural changes such as raising up the plinth, sidewalls, &c., &c., which almost amount to pulling down the existing structures and constructing them "de novo." That almost all your petitioners are very poor, and maintain themselves upon the small rents they receive from their houses, and howsoever willing they may be to obey the directions of the Municipal Commissioner they are utterly unable to do so, and their miseries are heightened by the fell disease which has raged in their midst for the last two years successively and which has made their properties fall vacant, thus crippling their income, in some instances, reducing them to positive destitution. Your petitioners beg leave to draw the attention of your Excellency also to the fact that when the plague was at its height their houses were ordered to be suddenly vacated by the authorities concerned and the occupants sent to segregation camps, and certain alterations of a permanent character were suggested which they carried out to the letter to the entire approval of the Civil and Military Engineers working on plague duty. Your petitioners crave permission to mention that the time chosen by the Municipal Commissioner for the carrying out of the said changes is so very inopportune that what with the plague, what with the sudden vacation of the houses by the authorities connected therewith, and the consequent inability of your petitioners to collect from their tenants the arrears of rent due, and what with the out lay incurred by them on the alterations suggested by the authorities concerned, some of your petitioners were so hard pressed that they were obliged to raise money by mortgaging their houses which they have not been able yet to redeem, and are do very much embarrassed as they are at present expect to be able to do so even at a distant date. Your petitioners humbly submit that the generality of houses at Dongri Nowroji Hill are not closely huddled dens but have wide passages intervening between them giving a free access to light and air that the inhabitants thereof being day labourers improvements such as oil-painting paved floors and verandhas will be completely out of keeping with their circumstances and the style of lodgings they reside in. Your petitioners would further observe that living as most of them do in single rooms and carrying on their daily avocations in primitive fashion within that narrow space, the constant washing and rewashing they have to resort to will make these paved rooms an abode of dampness and expose their occupants to the attendant nuisance of chills, fevers, &c. Your petitioners are fully alive to the important hygeinic principles underlying the suggested alterations and of the general health of the public and are therefore ready to add to the alterations already made at the instance of the plague authorities such others as may be deemed absolutely necessary to attain the ends above referred to, but they must with regret express their total inability to carry out in their entirety the alterations required by the notices of the Municipal Commissioner. Your petitioners humbly pray that your Excellency true to your generous spirit as evinced on several public occasions both in your speeches and acts will take into your kind consideration their humble petition and gave them the redress asked for, by directing that the alterations ordered by the Municipal Commissioner may be so modified as to bring them within the means and ability of your petitioners, who otherwise must go to ruin and be with their heritages, their only means of subsistence.

For which act of kindness your petitioners will as in duty bound ever pray.—(Sd.) Ghamaji Balajee, Balerushna Bhuwajee Tanaji, Nakhwa Patel, Vithal Narayen, Sadashiv Sakharam Deshmukh, Mangalrao Ramjee, Murarrao Krishnajee, Bapujee Ramjee Avte, and several others.

THE SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY MEMORIAL.

LIST of subscribers to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Third Baronet Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart	1,500
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Fulton	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Strachey	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Strachey	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Ranade, C I E	50
The Hon'ble Mr Justice Budrudin Tyabjee	50
Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit	1,000
Bai Avabai Framjee Petit	1,000
Mr Nowrosjee N Wadia, C I E	1,000
Mr Jejeebhoy Framjee Petit	1,000
Messrs Cowasjee Dinshaw Bros	750
Mr Eduljee Dinshaw of Karachi	500
Mr Jamsetjee Ardeshir Wadia	500
Mr Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit	500
Sir Asmanjee K C S I, Nawab of Dacca	200
The Thakore Saheb of Limree	200
H H Sir Sultan Mahomedshah Aga Khan	200
Mr Rustomjee Sorabjee Powwala	300
Mr Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata	300
Mr Ardeshir Sorabjee Dutar Kamdin	275
Mr Dossabhoy Framjee, C S I	200
Mr Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, C I E	200
Mr Adamjee Peerbhoy	200
Mr Kaikhushroo Dadabhoy H Dubash	200
Messrs Eduljee Framjee Allibess Sons	200
Bai Goolbai Somanjee Petit	200
Messrs Jehangirjee, Dhunjibhoy and Pirojshaw Banjee Sons	150
Sirdar Hajee Cassum Mitha	151
Mr Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett	125
Bai Soonabai Sorabjee Powwala	100
Mr Kawasha D Powwala	100
Messrs Bomanjee Jejeebhoy's Sons	100
Mr Sorabjee Manockjee Damanwala	100
Mr Hormusjee Dadabhoy	100
Mr Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval	100
Mr Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia	100
Dr Thomas Blaney, C I E	100
Dr Dhunjibhoy Rustomjee Wadia	100
Messrs Merwanjee and Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama	100
Messrs Sorabjee N Talati and Co	100
Messrs Shapurjee Sorabjee and Ruttonsha Dadabhoy	100
Mr Nusserwanjee Ardeshir H Wadia	100
Mr Currimbhai Ibrahim	100
Mr Jehangir Byramjee Dalal	100
Mr Dhunjibhoy Bomanjee	100
Total Rs.	12,651

THE EXTORTION CASE.

THE TRIAL OF CLIVE DURANT.

AT the adjourned Fourth Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday the case in which Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit charges Clive Durant was called on for further enquiry before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy. Mr. Macpherson, with Mr. Branson and Mr. Davur, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared on behalf of the prosecution; while the accused defended himself. The platform of the Court and the gallery were densely crowded as at the previous hearing. The Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan watched the case on behalf of the other accused. The Special Jury which assisted in the trial was composed as follows:—

Mr R A Hildrath, Foreman.

Mr J A Lord	Mr N G Velinkar
Mr E H McDowell	Mr Govind K Ranade
Mr J W Rice	Mr Brijmohan Lall
Mr F J Clark	Mr Sorabji C Sett

Durant applied to his lordship that both the judge and jury should visit the Civil and Criminal sides of the Jail in order that they might be able to judge of the evidence of the witness under cross-examination.

His lordship asked Mr. Macpherson if he had any objection to Durant's application.

Mr. Macpherson said that as far as the prosecutions were concerned they had not the slightest objection to the application. It was for the members of the jury to say whether they thought it necessary to visit the jail.

His lordship said he intended, though he had not fixed his intention, to visit the jail. His lordship asked the foreman of the jury to inform him when they returned from lunch if they were at all desirous of visiting the jail.

His lordship then directed Durant to proceed with his cross-examination of Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer, observing that he should not do any possible injustice to his case by asking unnecessary questions. There were on record several questions asked by Durant to witness which were wholly irrelevant to the charge under inquiry.

The cross-examination of Nanabhoy Cowasjee Engineer by Durant was then proceeded with.

Durant asked a number of questions to the witness which the judge often remarked were irrelevant.

Durant then began to ask questions to witness by way of showing that he was not living with his wife, and that he was on terms of familiarity with another woman. Witness emphatically denied being on terms of undue familiarity with the woman, who was a friend of his ever since his infancy.

His lordship said that the apparent course of procedure pursued by the accused was to protract the trial as much as he could. Such a procedure must tend to prejudice his case.

Mr. Macpherson said that before the accused was allowed to pursue his cross-examination of that kind, he should be asked whether he intended to undertake to call witnesses to establish it, because otherwise he would be bound by the witness's answer. The accused simply asked these questions in order that they might be on record, and might put the witness to shame. Native witnesses considered it a shame to be asked such questions.

Durant said that he was in possession of some remarkable proofs on his own person.

His lordship said that he had often and often warned Durant not to ask irrelevant questions. It would be far more to his advantage if the accused were to engage counsel for the conduct of his case. If the accused was not able to establish the allegations made against the witness, they would all recoil on his own head. It was disgraceful to make such allegations without being able to prove them.

Durant: I can prove it.

Mr. Macpherson said that the proof the accused possessed was a photograph of the lady with the witness which he had on his person.

Durant here produced a photograph, and asked witness, if the photograph did not show that he was on terms of great familiarity with the woman.

Witness: We are friends.

Durant asked that the photograph might be shown to the gentlemen of the jury.

Mr. Macpherson: Certainly.

The photograph was then seen by his lordship and passed on to members of the Bar and gentlemen of the jury, and was then put in evidence.

Durant: Now, is it not a fact that you have a good memory?

Witness: Not so good as yours. (Laughter.)

Durant then asked witness a number of questions in respect of a case against him in the Small Causes Court. He asked witness if it was not a fact that the brother of the woman with whom he was on terms of friendship, in giving his evidence in the case, said that he was his (witness's) brother-in-law.

Witness did not remember the brother of the woman having in the first place given evidence in the case, and then having said in the course of his examination that witness was his brother-in-law.

Durant produced proceedings from the Small Causes Court which showed that the brother of the woman was examined as a witness in the case, and that he said in his evidence that Nanabhoy Cowasjee was his brother-in-law.

Mr. Macpherson objected to the proceedings being received in evidence as it was not a certified copy with the stamp on it. It bore only the clerk's signature.

The proceedings were allowed to be put in evidence on the accused undertaking to produce a certified copy of the same.

Witness, continuing, said that he did not destroy the first and the second page of a particular document after it came into his possession.

Durant asked the witness questions about the bundle of papers which he (the witness) had stated in his examination-in-chief he had received from the accused, who gave it to him because there was an attachment against him.

His lordship said that it was far more probable that the papers had been stolen from the accused than that they were given to the witness by the accused for the purpose of being kept by him. He would direct the jury to that effect, and the accused would, therefore, do well to shorten his cross-examination on that point.

Durant said that he wanted to show that the papers were not only stolen from him, but that they were also mutilated for the purpose of conspiring to bring the charge against him.

His lordship remarked that the theory of the papers being stolen from the accused was perfectly consistent with the story told by the witness. The accused would, however, have to show that they were mutilated. If it was a fact that the papers were mutilated it was probable that they were mutilated by the man in whose possession they were.

Witness, continuing, said that he did not know what the papers in the bundle were about. When the accused handed over to him the papers he told him that the bundle contained some papers about his Hyderabad estates. He did not care to read them. It was quite false that he ever asked the accused to get some employment for him.

Durant took each paper out of the bundle of papers, and asked witness what it related to, and whether it was a copy or a draft. The last of the papers was a very large one being Durant's legal opinion on points connected with the present prosecution. Accused put in the papers, and unnecessarily took up the courts time by reading them to the jury notwithstanding his Lordship's hint to him, that the reading would probably do him no good. His Lordship remarked "if you insist on reading them, do so." And the prisoner, did read them to the jury, taking up considerable time.

In further cross-examination, Nanabhoy said Dady did not submit the papers to Durant for his legal opinion. Witness could not say how some papers remained with Durant, and some got into witness's possession. It was not the witness's but Durant's own lookout. Witness could not say whether the long information was printed in one or two parts. Witness saw exhibit 9 before when Durant gave it to him with the bundle before the attachment was levied on his property. It was at the hotel Durant said something about the document being an important one. Witness did not know what it was. Durand did not tell witness that the document was of any pecuniary importance. He also said that there was his wife's will; but witness did not see or know anything about it. The bundle was given over to witness in April. Witness had not the title deeds before he got the bundle. Until he handed the bundle to Mr. Owen, witness had not examined the bundle to see what it contained. Mr. Rozario, the clerk, was present with him when witness made over the bundle to Mr. Owen.

Did Mr. Owen ask you how you came to be the custodian of my papers?—Yes. I said I had the papers given me by the accused, and I thought it better to make them over to him (Mr. Owen) rather than the accused. Besides, I told Mr. Owen that, if he looked through the papers, he might find some to the advantage of the prosecution.

APPLICATION FOR NANABHOY'S CERTIFICATE.

At the rising of the court, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta applied to his lordship to direct the Resident and Postal authorities at Aden, through the Postal authorities at Bombay, to take charge of a registered packet in which the witness Nanabhoy said he had sent his certificate as an engineer to Perim in the hope of getting employment; that the packet should be returned to Bombay to the Postal authorities, and that the latter should be instructed to deliver it to an officer to be appointed by the court for that purpose. The application was based on an affidavit made by Mr. Merwanjee, of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal. Mr. Macpherson said he had no objection to the order being made. His lordship accordingly granted the application, the cost of telegrams, &c., to be borne by Mr. Merwanjee.

The court then adjourned until this (Tuesday) morning.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL MONEY, who has hitherto been officiating in command of a second class district in the Bengal Command, *vice* Sir A Gaselee, has now been appointed to officiate in a similar capacity, *vice* Sir Bindon Blood, and pending the return of Sir William Meiklejohn, who has been posted to the Assam District.

A CLAIM AND COUNTER-CLAIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have very carefully gone through Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomji solicitors' letter published in your last Saturday's issue in the matter of the High Court Suit against me, and I must repeat without the least hesitation that my version is absolutely correct with the exception of the date, and I must emphatically declare that if my letter of 20th inst. is published in toto, those lawyers will find themselves in the right position. It would have certainly spoken to the credit of these respectable honest lawyers, if they had taken the pains to place before the public the history connected with this suit which was first withdrawn after a year and a-half on 4th July last consenting to pay me the full cost with the withdrawal of all allegation laid against me and admitting the document of 1st June 1896 as genuine which their client Mr. Ramdas had alleged "to have been palmed off on him while under the influence of opium." I again repeat that the offer of deposit proceeded from me without being asked for and I advance one step further and say with a view to point out the correctness of my statement that Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomji's recollection on this point is not reconcilable with the fact that Mr. Anderson representing the plaintiff even then urged to have his client's case heard as a short cause arguing that my claim could not be treated as a counter claim, same being as he styled it "an imaginary claim." How is it that Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomji have lost sight of the offer of the title-deeds and the cost of the former suit as a deposit while talking of my counsel Mr. Sterling's application for a fortnight's postponement. I now publicly ask Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomji whether the court has denied me the right of treating my claim of Rs. 50,000 as a separate suit? What I have been urging all along is that the public is not in a position so far as the short report goes to put the right interpretation upon the expression — "counter claim disallowed" — though it may be technically correct to say so. The public reads it as if that claim of mine will have no further treatment in the other shape — I mean a separate suit. From what I know of Messrs. Maganlal and Rustomji's firm, I trust that they won't now treat the matter partially but apart from the interested duty towards their client they will deal with the matter in a way crediting the respective parties's account with what is due to each other.—Yours, &c.

Sept. 23. MERWANJEE GHADIALLI.

THE LATE DR. (MISS) PHILLIPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to acknowledge in your paper further subscriptions to the fund for the friends of the late Miss Phillips. The total received is Rs. 528.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. BENSON.

	Rs.
Cama Hospital, Sept. 20.	
Mr N B Wagle	10
L E M	10
Sunderabai, wife of Mr N N Nadkirn	15
Sympathy	25
J B	10
Surgeon-Major Hatch	25
C H	5
A sorrowing husband in memory of his dear wife	10
N S Banshah	20
A grateful patient	3
W S	10
Miss A L Brennan, L R C P and S	25
D B	20

THE BROACH MURDER CASE.

AT the resumed hearing of this case on Saturday certain documentary evidence relating to the civil and criminal Cases in which Haribhai Kaka and some of the accused were concerned was formally put in by the Public Prosecutor. It bore on some points deposed to in the present case by previous witnesses.

Bhakti Tribhovan, money-changer, deposed to witness Morar Rama having come to him to change eight or ten Babashai rupees into British rupees about five or six months ago.

Ishwar Naran, Potidar, said that there were plantain trees planted by the accused Chittu's father, Mithabhai, in the field at Jharesar. Haribhai purchased the field, and insisted that the trees should be uprooted. That was done, and witness rented that field from Haribhai for cultivation.

Gulabchand Tapidas, land surveyor, was examined regarding the new land that had been formed by the alluvial deposit of the river near Kansia bank. This was auctioned in 1881 for Rs. 504 for that year, but now yielded a revenue of between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,200 per year.

Kasibhai Javorbhai, son-in-law of Haribhai, said he had been appointed by the Collector to manage Haribhai's estate, of which Haribhai had appointed the Collector executor. Haribhai died on June 25. Entries in Haribhai's cash-book showed that on June 23 the accused Bhagvan himself paid Rs. 18. Out of this Rs. 9 were debited as payment to the witness Bechar Bhakti himself. Haribhai's property, movable and immovable, amounted to about two and a-half lakhs of rupees. From the balance-sheet made up by Haribhai up to Shravan Sud 3rd of 1953 Hindoo year and signed by the leading persons of Jareshvar, the total amount of Gamatia dues outstanding appeared to be Rs. 14,538. A portion of the dues were payable by some of the accused or their near relations. Nothing seemed to have been payable by the accused Chittu's father.

Vardha Vasha said his father had applied to the Collector for a number of the new land formed by the alluvial deposit of the river at Kansia. Chittu's father, Mithabhai and one Girdhar Veni used to cultivate the land while it was unnumbered. The petition to the Collector was made at the instance of Haribhai Kaka, whom witness's father had consulted. No revenue dues were paid whilst the land was unsurveyed. Since the petition the land was leased annually by auction, and Mithabhai and Girdhar each offered a loss in consequence.

Harivallabh Umiashankar, form rly a mehta in the service of Haribhai, now employed under Mithabhai, was called to prove the exhibit about nine rupees in Haribhai's book. Witness wrote the entry the same day that Haribhai died. Some days before his death Haribhai had engaged witness to write up his account-books, hence the entry in witness's handwriting. Witness did not work for any one in particular. He had not yet been paid for doing work for Haribhai. Mithabhai had engaged witness to do legal work for him on a remuneration of Rs. 25 for the whole year.

Gopal Baji was next examined. He gave evidence about Gamatia dues and the new land formed at Kansia.

Messrs. Moh

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

HORTICULTURE is becoming an exact science, a branch of physiological chemistry. Plants can generally get sufficient carbonic acid and water to form their tissues, but nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash, and other minerals often fail them because they are not in the ground; hence the use of manure, which has been defined as "matter useful to the plant which the soil lacks." To employ manure rationally it is necessary to consider (1) The fertilisers needed by the plant; (2) the quantity of fertilisers which the soil can furnish to the plant; (3) The manure which the soil requires for the cultivation of the plant, which can be found from (1) and (2).

M. Hebert, Preparator to the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, has recently given two formulæ for manures which respond in a general manner to the needs of horticultural plants usually cultivated. These are for (1) Foliage plants 9.94 per cent. of nitrogen, 7.05 of phosphoric acid, and 4.30 of potash; (2) for flowering plants 5.85 per cent. of nitrogen, 12.50 of phosphoric acid, and 3.85 of potash. These manures also include some lime and salts of iron and magnesia. The soluble salts furnishing these fertilisers are mixed and made into small cylindrical pastilles by pressure, each being soluble, and enveloped in metal foil not soldered. They are then put into the ground and the water dissolves them slowly, thus giving the roots of the plants what they require; a little at a time. For pot plants they are especially useful, and the supply can be renewed at will. Large vigorous plants can thus be grown in small pots. The pastilles are made by M. Truffant, 39, Avenue de Picardie, Versailles.

What are the comparative merits of silk and flannel for wear next the skin? Some say flannel in winter, but not in warm summer weather. Flannel, we are told, is apt to engender the eruption known as "prickly heat." Nevertheless, it is probably a question of the personal constitution. In any case, those who wear flannel in winter should be careful about leaving it off in summer, as it prevents chills. The non-conductor of heat in clothing is chiefly the air in its pores, and a thick heavy clothing is not necessarily so warm as a light but porous vestment which enclose a layer of air in its tissues. This last protects the body against cold in winter and heat in summer.

Perspiration, by evaporating the liquid of the body, tends to cool it and counteract the heating effect of sunshine; but if it is excessive a chill may ensue, for instance, by suddenly going into a cool place, and flannel tends to prevent this result, by absorbing the perspiration as in a reservoir, and checking the excessive action of the skin. A thin cloth would not act as a regulator, and it is probable that many escape colds or worse by wearing flannel and woollen under vests. Recent experiments of M. Leo Vignon, a well-known chemist of Lyons, however, show that silk is even more absorbant of water than flannel. He finds, in fact that, 100 grains of cotton, flannel, and silk absorb respectively 495, 561, and 571 grains of water in the same time.

The "specific heat" or quantity of heat required by a body to raise its temperature one degree, which makes a body feel warm or cool to the touch, has also to be considered in this connection, and here flannel, especially old flannel, is preferable to silk, which is more sensitive to variations of temperature. Wool is therefore recommendable to those who are weak or sensitive to changes of temperature; but porous or spongy silk is also good.

Electricity is coming more and more into use in naval matters. The General Electric Company have recently proposed a system of signalling from one ship to another with semaphores worked by solenoids having moveable iron cores which the current pulls. The apparatus works quickly and gives a different signal for each letter of the alphabet.

We may add that Messrs. Siemens and Co. have brought out a buoy illuminated with glow lamps. Mr. G. Griffith has invented a sounding lead which rings an electric bell on board when it touches the bottom.

A buoy which is automatically lighted with the power of the waves has been brought out by Mr. D. M. Fletcher. The rise and fall of the buoy is made to work a double-acting pump, and water under pressure from the pump actuates a Pelton wheel coupled to a small dynamo, which supplies a current to the lamp on the buoy.

The utilisation of the tides for generating electricity has been accomplished at Ploumanach, in the Cotes-du-Nord, France. The local circumstances favoured the engineer, for the high tide there overflows a bank into pools at a lower level, and he had only to insert a water-wheel capable of driving a dynamo and charge accumulators. There is very little doubt that the tides will become a most important source of power in future, when coal is more expensive owing to its rarity.

The diving dress of Messrs. Buchanan and Gordon, now used by some Australian pearl divers, is a sort of flexible cuirass, which withstands the pressure of the water and enables the diver to breathe freely as he works. The dress of waterproof has been stiffened by spiral springs which resist the pressure of the water on the limbs, and the upper body is protected by a cuirass.

Trials of the dress made from the steam yacht Aerolite on the Clyde showed that the diver can descend over 170 feet and remain in the water 50 minutes without discomfort. The diver can communicate with the ship by the Siebe-Gorman telephone. On the whole the new diving dress appears to be a decided improvement on the old.

Professor Cosso, of Turin, has discovered tellurium in the inner wall of the crater of Vulcano in the Upper Nipari Islands. It is found in concretions along with thallium, cesium, and rubidium, and other minerals. The element selenium is also found in the stalactites of sulphur, but in much smaller quantities than the tellurium.

Canada has a bush with flowers that seize the butterflies which come to pilfer its honey and keep them hanging by their suckers till they die. It has been called the "cruel plant," but perhaps the name is a little unjust. In New Zealand there is a creeper, the Arraeia albens from middle Africa, which produces many white blooms of an agreeable scent. The butterfly haunts it by nights for the nectar, but the flower has a deep chalice furnished with a kind of pincer which nips the sucker of the butterfly and holds it till it dies.

In Tasmania they have a "blue-tongued lizard" (Tiliqua Nigrolutea) which takes the place of the Indian mongoose in killing snakes. It likes to bask in the sun and has the name of "sleeping lizard"; but when a snake comes along every nerve in its body is on the alert. The snake tries to escape but the lizard engages it, and a dodging snapping fight ensues, in which the snake becomes exhausted and the lizard gives it the "coup de grace," then devours it and goes to sleep in a hollow log.

According to M. Jules Garnier there is a gigantic species of eel in New Caledonia. It inhabits ponds at La Poya, near the middle of the island, and reaches a length of about six feet. The head is as large as a man's and the eyes are enormous; the skin is green and the gullet very large. The natives are afraid of it.

Touching the failure of Andrees pigeons it is pointed out by General Paris in the "Revue Scientifique" that in 1850 Sir John Ross loosed a couple of carriers in Barrow Straits and one arrived in Scotland after 120 hours, having covered 2,700 miles. We recently mentioned the flight of a pigeon from a French liner almost across the Atlantic Ocean to Connecticut, but the record seems to be held by the earlier Scotch bird.

Ozone has never yet been obtained as a gas in the pure state, but from the properties of mixtures containing it we cannot doubt that gaseous ozone would be blue in colour, and condense at low temperatures to an indigo-blue liquid, which explodes violently on contact with olefiant gas. The ozone in mixtures, such as are produced by the electrification, of air or oxygen, is very instable, being resolved into common oxygen with explosive violence if suddenly compressed without previous cooling; and even under atmospheric pressure it cannot long be preserved except at rather low temperatures. This characteristic instability of ozone is at once the cause of its most interesting properties and of its possible usefulness. Molecules of common oxygen contain but two atomas of the element, whilst the molecules of ozone contain three such atoms, and it would seem that the atoms hold together much less firmly in the larger molecules than when they are united in pairs; consequently ozone acts as a powerful oxidiser, readily giving up part of its oxygen to oxidisable substances, whilst rest returns to the ordinary form of the the element, except in certain cases when it is completely absorbed. Ozone was first noticed in air which had been exposed to the sparks of electrical machines; but only very small quantities can be obtained in this way, and it is better to expose the air to a sort of electric rain composed of showers of very fine sparks, such as were employed by Andrews, or to the so-called silent discharge in one of the various forms of the "Siemens" induction tube. This in its simplest form consists of a long thin test-tube sealed at its open end into a slightly larger tube, the latter being provided with a narrow tube at each end, so that a current of gas may be passed between the two test-tubes. If the inner tube of such an apparatus be filled with dilute sulphuric acid and connected with one of the electrodes of an electrical machine, and if the outer tube be plunged in a bath of dilute acid which is connected with the other electrode of the machine, whilst air or ozygen is passed through the apparatus, a glow or a shower of fine sparks will act on the gas, and charge it more or less strongly with ozone ere it escapes.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WARSHIPS IN THE CHINA SEAS.

WE reproduce the subjoined rules apropos of the movements of the British Warships as advised by wire. The vessels named below at the Stations shown on September, 10:—

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS.

Name.	Description.	Where at.
Alacrity	despatch vessel	Weihaiwei
Algerine	sloop	Hankow
Archer	cruiser, 3rd class	Pertropaulovski
Barfleur	battleship, 1st class	Hongkong
Blenheim	armoured cruiser, 1st class	Hongkong
Bonaventure	cruiser, 2nd class	Weihaiwei
Centurion*	battleship, 1st class	Weihaiwei
Daphne	sloop	Batavia
Esk	g-bt 3rd class coast defence	Shanghai
Fame	torpedo boat destroyer	Newchwang
Firebrand	gunboat, 2nd class	Hongkong
Grafton**	cruiser, 1st class	Weihaiwei
Handy	torpedo boat destroyer	Yokohama
Hart	torpedo boat destroyer	Weihaiwei
Hermione	cruiser, 2nd class	Shanghai
Humber	storeship	Hongkong
Immortalite	armoured cruiser, 1st class	Manila
Iphigenia	cruiser, 2nd class	Hongkong
Linnet	gunboat, 2nd class	Foochow
Narcissus	armoured cruiser- 1st class	Yokohama
Peacock	gunboat, 1st class	Weihaiwei
Phœnix	sloop	Shanghai
Pigmy	gunboat, 1st class	Manila
Plover	gunboat, 1st class	Hongkong
Powerful	cruiser. 1st class	Manila
Rattler	gunboat, 1st class	Manila
Redpole	gunboat, 1st class	Korsakoff
Swift	gun vessel, 2nd class	Hongkong
Tamar	receiving ship	Hongkong
Tweed	g-bt 3rd class coast defence	Hongkong
Undaunted	armoured cruiser, 1st class	Weihaiwei
Victorious	battleship, 1st class	Weihaiwei
Waterwitch	surveying ship	Weihaiwei
Whiting	torpedo boat destroyer	Weihaiwei
Wivern	coast defence ship, armoured	Hongkong

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR.

Name.	Flag and Description.	Last reported at
Frundsberg	Austrian corvette	Kobe
Aspin *	French gunboat	Saigon
Bayard	French flagship	Manila
Hruix	French cruiser	Saigon
Descaries	French cruiser	Samsah
Duguay-Trouin	French cruiser	Kwongchauwah
Kolaitrour	French cruiser	On a cruise
Jean Baft	French cruiser	Along Bay
Leon	French gunboat	Wuchow
Pascal	French cruiser	Manila
Surprise	French gunboat	Saigon
Vauban	French flagship	Haiphong
Aroona	German cruiser	Nagasaki
Cormoran	German cruiser	Manila
Doutschland	German ironclad	Kiaochau
Gefion	German 2nd class cruiser	Vladivostock
Irene	German cruiser	.....
Kaiser	German flagship	Manila
Kaiserin Augusta	German cruiser	Nagasaki
Princess Wilhelm	German cruiser	.....
Marco Polo	Italian cruiser	Yokohama
Liberal	Portuguese gunboat	Macao
AdmiralKornlioff	Russian cruiser	Port Arthur
Aleout	Russian gunboat	Vladivostock
Bobre	Russian sloop	Shanghai
Dimitri Donskoi	Russian cruiser	Vladivostock
Gaidamak	Russian gunboat	.....
Gremiastchy	Russian gunboat	Nagasaki
Korejetz	Russian sloop	Nagasaki
Kreiser	Russian sloop	Nagasaki
Mandshur	Russian sloop	Nagasaki
Navarin	Russian 2nd class battleship	Nagasaki
Otvajny	Russian gunboat	Port Arthur
Pamiat Azova	Russian cruiser	Port Arthur
Rossia	Russian cruiser	Nagasaki
Rurik	Russian flagship	Nagasaki
Silatch	Russian gunboat	Vladivostock
Sissoi Veliky	Russian 2nd class battleship	Nagasaki
Sivootch	Russian cruiser	Nagasaki
Vladimir Monamach	Russian armoured cruiser	.....
Vsadnik	Russian gunboat	.....
Zabijaka	Russian cruiser	Port Arthur
Baltimore	U S cruiser	Hongkong
Boston	U S cruiser	Hongkong
Charleston	U S cruiser	Manila
Concord	U S cruiser	Manila
Hugh McCullooh	U S gunboatt	Manila
Monocacy	U S sloop	Shanghai
Monterey	U S monitor	Manila
Monadnock	U S monitor	Manila
Olympia	U S flagship	Manila
Petrel	U S gunboat	Manila
Raleigh	U S cruiser	Manila

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 24)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE services of Lieut H N Young, 17th Madras Infy, are replacedat the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the afternoon of the 8th July 1898.

The services of Second Lieut J Chartaris, R E are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Home Dept Notification No 910, dated the 9th July 1898, replacing the services of Surg Capt G S Thomson, M B, M Ch, I M S Bombay, at the disposal of the Military Dept, is hereby cancelled.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Colo R de la C Corbett, M D D S O Royal Army Medical Corps is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army vice Surg Co, J Williamson, deceased, dated 5th Sept 1898.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieuts C B Itiley, Hampshire Regt, officiating wing officer, 40th Pathan Regt of Bengal Infy 22nd August 1898, and J A F Field, Royal Scots, officiating wing officer, 28th Regt of Bombay Infy Pioneers, 30th Aug 1898.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Major R H Mahon, R A officiating Depy Director Genl of Ordnance in India, for eight months Pension service, 21st year commenced 13th April 1898.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—To be Captain:—Lieut R DeL Faunce, 17th Sept 1898

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officers is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—Major W H Jameson, 29th Aug 1898.

NATIVE ARMY.

5th Regt of Bo Cavy Sindh Horse—Dafadar Muhammad Azim Khan to be Jemadar, vice Muhammad-Nawaz Khan, resigned, with effect from the 27th July 1898.

1st Regt, Central India Horse—Dafadar Khem Singh to be Jemadar, vice Bhagat Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1898.

RETIREMENTS.

Lieut-Col J J Moran, M D, I M S Madras, 15 Regt of Madras Infy, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th Oct 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Capt G H Campbell, Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate to Medical Dept, Bengal, is permitted retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Surg-Capt W M Mitchell, Senior Asst Surgn, Indian Subordinate Medicol Dept Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 20th May 1898, the promotion of the undermentioned warrant officer of the Indian Unattached List, under the provisions of clause 95, Indian Army Circulars, 1894, for services during the recent operations on the N-W Frontier 1897-98.

BENGAL MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Sub-Condr J Wiggins since deceased to be Condr.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr L J Pocock, Extra Asst Supt, 1st grade (supernumerary) on the seconded list, reverted to the active list, with effect from the 17th May 1897.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt J M Smith, V C, C I E, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Gilgit, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr A Ramaya Punja, Registrar of the Court of the Resident in Mysore, is appointed to officiate as Dist Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangaloro, with effect from the 6th Sept 1898, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr P S Krishna Rao, or until further orders

Lieut C B Winter, I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd officiating 2nd class, Asst Commr, Thal-Chotiali, and Asst Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway Dist, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 1st Oct 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F C Oram, Traffic Inspc, N W Railway, is appointed to officiate as Asst Traffic Supt on that railway, with effect from the 27th July 1898, during the absence of Mr Price on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr W G Bligh, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Burma, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st Aug 1898, under Articles 703 and 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 356 dated 7th Sept 1897, Lieut E G Farquharson, R E, Asst Engr 1st grade, Hyderabad, is permanently transferred to Bengal.

TELEGRAPHS.

Mr C O Jolly, passed student, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Estabnt of the Indian Telegraph Dept as an Apprentice.

UNA and her lion is quite thrown into the shade by Mdlle. Marguerite and her seven lions—the latest side-show at the Earl's Court Exhibition. This graceful young Dane performs some wonderful tricks in the cage of her savage pets, who have been excellently trained. The show over, the lady does some skilful skirt-dancing in the den, and her animals look on and applaud, after their fashion. Now that her Crystal Palace engagement is exchanged for one at Earl's Court, those Londoners who have not yet seen the performance should do so without delay.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscount ess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark.—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824. Sold by Chemists throughout the world. in bottles, 1s, 1 1/2d, and upwards.

A better and more wholesome beverage for daily use, for adults and children, cannot be thought of than Cocoa, i.e., than *good* Cocoa, for it is far from indifferent which Cocoa one takes. By asking for Van Houten's, known all over the world on account of its excellence, one is certain to get a really pure and good, soluble Cocoa. Van Houten's Cocoa is *refreshing* without the prejudicial effect on the nervous system frequently experienced from the use of beverages which are only stimulants. It is *nourishing* and yet *easily digested*, and at the same time it is *of exquisite* flavour.

One of its merits is its economy in use, an excellent breakfast cupful of Van Houten's Cocoa (a drink for a prince), *costing less than one farthing.*

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

A New Era in Cod-Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

BABE'S

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From

ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

SKINS ON FIRE

With torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humours, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single anointing with CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, followed by a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humour cures.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Cure Every Skin Humour," post free.

BABY'S SKIN SCALP and Hair Purified & Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S

Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— Rs. 22.0

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

AGENTS: Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi—TURNER, MORRISON & Co. Madras, Rangoon—SPENCER & Co., A. SCOTT & Co.

FOR DIABETES.
"G.B." FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT. WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of *Anæmia, Debility* and *Convalescence, to young women, children* and the *aged.* Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of *genuine* VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, *in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., *Valence* (Drôme, France).

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparatio has no equal Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SONS, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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One trial will ensure permanent orders from those who enjoy a congragrant Cigarette.

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GENERAL TOBACCONISTS TO H. E. THE VICEROY

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THE ONLY AWARD **JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS** AT CHICAGO, 1893.

Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

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HARRIS'S HARNESS COMPOSITION

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WATERPROOF.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

For the Health and Beauty of the SKIN.
"Lanoline" Toilet Soap
6 PER TABLET. THREE IN A BOX 1/6
"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"
Darling Brand.
from all Chemists.
Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.
Toilet "Lanoline"
FOR Delicate AND Sensitive Skins.
6d. & 1s.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

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SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

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Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate, Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11. 7½ Inches High.

Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality, Rs. 20, complete.

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High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

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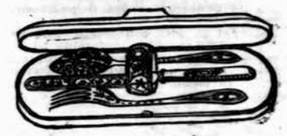

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Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete, Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Rs. 12. Pint, Rs. 18. Quart, Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

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TWENTY Highest Awards, representing the consensus of Opinion of more than 100 Analysts and Soapmakers.

For Nervous Exhaustion
CHAPOTEAUT'S
Phosphoglycerate OF LIME
The modern restorative of the nervous system.
For brainworkers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.
It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.
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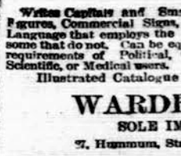

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SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects.

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London. Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in to few days, by these celebrate Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by a Stores throughout India.

As Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder

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IN PINT PACKETS.

FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c &c.

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

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